TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Showers. Temp. 9-7 (48-45). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 8-5 (46-41). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 9-6 (48-43). Tomorrow showers. Yesterday's temp. 9-4 (48-39). CHANNEL: Rather rough. ROME: Showers. Temp. 16-6 (60-43). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 10-1 (50-34). Yesterday's temp. 13-3 (50-37).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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THE [illegible] DAR

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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No. 28,878 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1975 Established 1887

# Role in Angola Acknowledged By South Africa

*From Wire Dispatches*

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 27.—Authoritative government sources said here today that South African troops and advisers were providing support within Angola to forces attempting to oust a Soviet-supported regime in the country.

South African Defense Minister Piet Botha said that the Soviet involvement constituted an "arrogant attempt by Russia to establish itself in southern Africa by sheer force, endangering trade routes and oil routes between the Persian Gulf and most of the Free World." The authoritative sources said that the South African troops were based at Calueque, about 18 miles inside Angola, and had on occasion penetrated as deep as 200 miles into Angola in what was called "hot pursuit" of opposition forces.

The informants said that a company of about 150 South African troops with armored cars was based at Calueque but would give no details on the number in other parts of the territory.

**Cuban Advisers**

Mr. Botha said today that Soviet military personnel were taking an active part in the fighting, leading MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) troops in combat as Cuban advisers are doing.

Fresh from the border operational area along the southern Angola frontier, Mr. Botha said that he would like to see "the free world take a more direct interest in getting Russia out of southern Africa."

The authoritative sources said there was no doubt that the free nations of the world—which they did not identify—are operating in Angola but added that South Africa would like to see more active U.S. participation. They said the Western nations involved in Angola do not want to admit it.

**Won't Fight Alone**

The free nations was apparently a reference to France, Britain and the United States, and perhaps Belgium.

The sources said that South Africa would be prepared to join the United States and France or other nations prepared to drive the Soviet Union out of Africa.

"If we have to fight, we will fight on our borders to the last man but [South Africa] is not fighting the free world's cause to the last South African," the sources said.

## Lisbon Ousts Top Leftists In Military

### Carvalho and Fabiao Lose Jobs in Shake-Up

LISBON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The government ousted the two top leftists in the military hierarchy today in the wake of the government destruction of a two-day-old leftist military revolt.

Both Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who had commanded the Copcon military security forces, and Gen. Carlos Fabiao, the army chief of staff, lost their jobs in the first major shake-up in top levels of the military after the revolt. The two have generally sided with the far left.

"The recent developments in the evolution of the political-military situation advise a restructuring of the armed forces to guarantee the cohesion indispensable to achieve the objectives that the Armed Forces Movement proposes," the official announcement of their ouster said.

"As a consequence of our operations, we have normalized the situation in all military units throughout the country," a presidential statement said.

**Copcon 'Integrated'**

The government said the functions of the military security command Gen. Carvalho had headed "would be integrated under the chief of staff of the armed forces." Gen. Carvalho was demoted to major.

Lt. Col. Ramalho Eanes was named to take over as interim army chief of staff in the place of Gen. Fabiao. He is a newcomer to the top levels of power and did not belong to the military's key Revolutionary Council, although he now would become a member as army chief. The job entails a promotion to the rank of general.

In the northern city of Oporto, the far left staged a short-lived demonstration attended by several thousand persons, including a small number of radical soldiers.

But about 250 pro-government soldiers armed with automatic weapons prevented the demonstrators from massing in the central square and they eventually dispersed.

Meanwhile banks, which were closed at the height of the crisis, were told they could reopen their doors tomorrow. Supermarkets ended their voluntary rationing of food and lines no longer formed outside gasoline stations.

A government statement said 31 ringleaders of the revolt had been arrested and flown to the conservative north for imprisonment. The police said a manhunt was under way for others believed to have been involved, including several prominent officers associated with the military's pro-Communist faction.

Disgruntled paratroops launched the rebellion Tuesday morning by occupying four major air force bases. They were later

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## U.S. and Poland Reach a 5-Year Grain Accord

WARSAW, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The United States and Poland announced a long-term agreement today on the purchase of U.S. grain.

Under the agreement reached by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz and his Polish counterpart, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Poland will buy 3.5 million tons of grain annually for at least the next five years.

A joint press release said these figures could vary by 20 per cent.

Negotiations for a grain agreement started in September when Mr. Barcikowski visited the United States.

Both Mr. Butz and Mr. Barcikowski said in a statement that the understanding they had reached would facilitate the stabilization and continued growth of agricultural trade between the two countries.



United Press International.

GUESTS—Standing during special religious ceremonies for Spanish King Juan Carlos are, from left: Prince Bertil of Sweden; Premier Mamdouh Salem of Egypt; Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed of Morocco; Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller of the U.S.; Prince Philip of Britain; President Walter Scheel of West Germany; Prince Rainier of Monaco.

### Communists Protest at Prison

## *Crowds Acclaim, Cardinal Warns Juan Carlos*

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 27 (NYT).—King Juan Carlos I was greeted with popular acclaim but also with serious warnings today as he and Queen Sophia celebrated with prayer, pomp and glitter their accession to the throne of Spain.

A warning came from the Roman Catholic Church through Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarancon, the archbishop of Madrid, who told the King at a high mass this morning that the church intended to speak out "and shout if necessary" for human rights and justice.

Another came from probably the largest crowd the clandestine Communist party has ever managed to gather since the end of the Civil War—about 2,000 persons who marched on Carabanchel Prison to demand freedom for political prisoners and who were attacked with water hoses and tear gas.

A limited pardon for prisoners, who number about 15,000 of all types, was decreed by the King Tuesday night. Although it has yet to be determined how many political prisoners will benefit, as distinct from common-law prisoners, the Communists and other leftist groups have denounced the decree as inadequate and far short of the general amnesty they had been demanding.

**Discordant Note Muted**

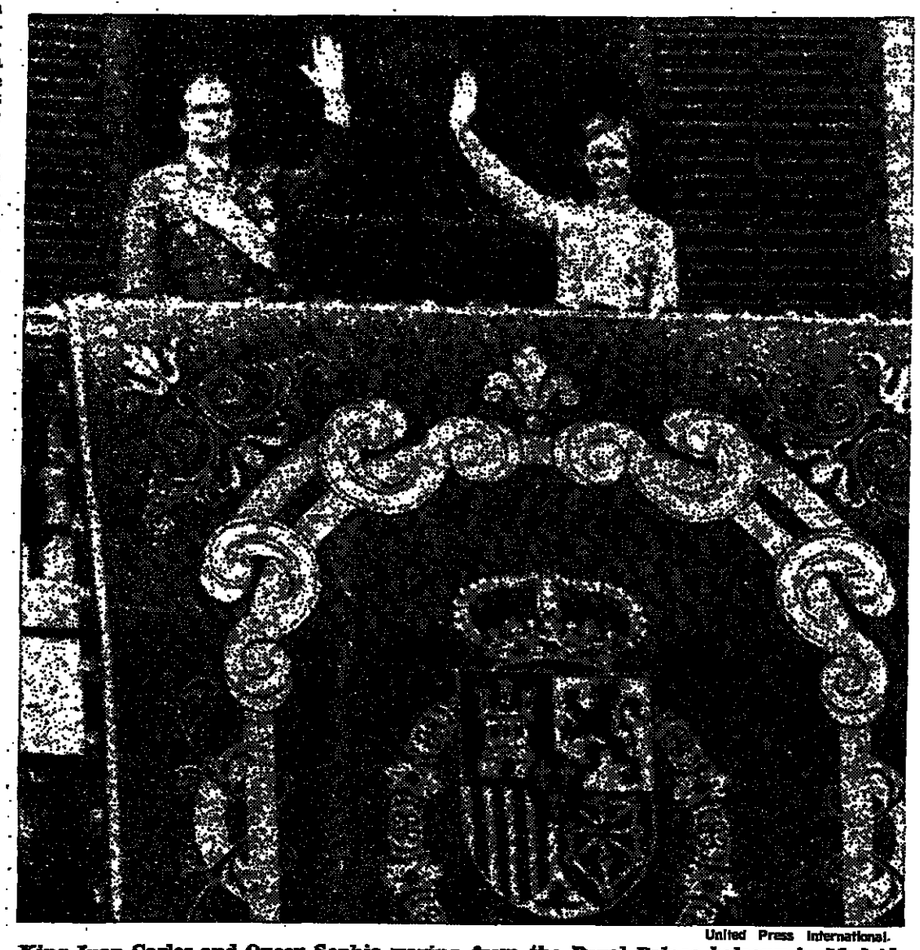
The Communist demonstration occurred outside the city center and its discordant note was thus muted in the general jubilation manifest in the streets and squares of the capital as the new monarchs first rode to the Church of San Jeronimo for a mass dedicated to the Holy Ghost; then presided over a military parade, a reception for foreign and national dignitaries and a state dinner for 140 persons.

The proceedings amounted to an informal coronation since the King was simply sworn in, instead of crowned, last Saturday in the parliament building. That ceremony occurred in the midst of mourning for Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who died the previous Thursday. Today, the official mourning was lifted for a few hours and, for the first time in almost four decades, huge crowds gathered to cheer and applaud someone other than the dictator.

Unlike the Communist shouts of "amnesty" and "unity," the sober note introduced by Cardinal Enrique y Tarancon, in a sermon that strongly resembled a political message, was heard not only in the church and adjacent streets but all over Spain through television and radio. Within the church, the demand for reform reached not only the King, but also his ministers and other officials and some 60 delegates of foreign nations who had come in a demonstration of support for the new ruler.

The cardinal declared from the altar that the church had the duty to spread "the word of God," particularly "when it is a question of promoting human rights, of strengthening just liberties or of helping to promote the causes of

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6



United Press International.

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia waving from the Royal Palace balcony in Madrid.

## Soviet Rockets Force FNLA 20 Miles Back

By Dial Torgerson

AMBRIZ, Angola, Nov. 27.—The anti-Communist National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) is in retreat north of the Marxist-held capital of Luanda, unable to cope with a deluge of Soviet rockets.

In the last week, the FNLA has withdrawn more than 20 miles.

Intelligence sources said yesterday that Soviet T-34 tanks and MIG-21 jets were shipped to Luanda's Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) last week and are already being assembled and tested.

The colonel of a force of Portuguese Angolan troops said yesterday:

"Our radios can pick up these voices from the Luanda control

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



AP.

Lynette Fromme leaving court after being found guilty.

### *For Aiming Pistol at Ford*

## Miss Fromme Guilty of Assassination Attempt

By Lucinda Franks

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 27 (NYT).—A federal jury last night convicted Lynette Alice Fromme of attempting to assassinate President Ford.

The jury reached a verdict after 19 1/2 hours of deliberation. Judge Thomas MacBride set sentencing for Dec. 17.

The 27-year-old defendant was not present when the verdict was delivered. After being notified that the jury had reached a verdict, Judge MacBride summoned Miss Fromme, who had refused to participate in her trial or to testify in her own behalf. However, Miss Fromme refused to be present for the verdict.

"Well, Your Honor," she said, her voice breaking, "you understand why I won't be there." Miss Fromme, brushing dust off a folded red robe that she carries as a symbol of membership in the so-called Manson family, began to speak again, but the judge said: "This is not the time to make a statement."

The judge then told Miss Fromme that she could watch the jury's return on the closed-circuit television set in her cell. "I'll be listening but I won't be watching," she replied.

Before the jurors were brought in, the judge announced: "No member of this jury wishes to confer with the press. This has been a trying experience for them. They don't want to be subjected to any more publicity."

**Faces Life Term**

Miss Fromme faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

Her lawyer, John Virga, who had contended that Miss Fromme did not intend to kill the President when she aimed a gun at him in Capitol Park here on Sept. 5, said the verdict would "definitely be appealed."

The prosecution had argued that Miss Fromme, in an attempt to get "hard news" to publicize her causes, deliberately planned since last July to kill the President.

The trial, which lasted nearly three weeks, was laced with surprises and deviations from courtroom order. The high point was the videotaped testimony of President Ford, who described under oath what happened on the morning of Sept. 15, after Miss Fromme drew a Colt .45 as Mr. Ford was shaking hands in a crowd here.

He testified that he never saw Miss Fromme's hand on the trigger, never heard any metallic clicks or heard her say anything.

Mr. Virga tried to create enough doubt in the minds of the jurors about his client's intent so they could conclude "not that she is innocent but just that her guilt has not been proven."

He contended that the defendant, frustrated because no one would pay any attention to her, had aimed the gun at the President to publicize the efforts of Charles Manson, the convicted mass murderer, to get a new trial and to inform environmental polluters symbolically that "the gun is pointed" and that unless the air and water were cleaned up the world would destroy itself.

**Defense Contention**

He contended that Miss Fromme knew how to operate the gun and had loaded it but had not put a cartridge in the firing chamber—because if she had pointed an empty gun at the President, "only the psychiatrist would listen." If she had committed murder, no one would have listened to her, either, he said.

Most of the witnesses said that they had heard Miss Fromme yell, "It didn't go off," or similar words, in a tone of surprise as she was wrestled to the ground by Secret Service agents. Mr. Virga argued that the defendant had said those words in an effort to keep the agents from harming her.

Although some witnesses testified that they had heard a click, like the hammer of an unloaded weapon, other witnesses said that they could not be sure that the click was not the sound of the gun rattling when the Secret Service agents grabbed it.

The prosecution, headed by U.S. Attorney Dwayne Keyes, argued that Miss Fromme probably did not properly pull the slide that transfers a cartridge into the firing chamber.

The most unpredictable element in the trial was the defendant herself. For the first four days, she acted as her own attorney and then was abruptly barred from the courtroom by Judge MacBride, who said that he was tired of her outbursts and disruptions. He had her brought into the courtroom daily and asked her if she wanted to behave and participate. She said that she would continue to boycott the trial until she was permitted to call Manson as a witness.

# Wilson Proposes Scotland, Wales Home-Rule Plans

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Nov. 27 (WP).—The government today unveiled its plan for limited home rule in Scotland and called it "the most fundamental" constitutional change in Britain "for centuries."

In fact, the package is tied with dozens of strings to assure London's dominance over Edinburgh and prevent the creation of a separate Scottish state.

The proposal, scheduled to be debated for more than a year, was promptly assailed by all of the Labor government's political opposition. The Conservatives said that it gave away too much power, Liberals said that it offered too little and the Scottish nationalists, whose growing political success frightened the government into acting, dismissed it as an "affront."

The issue is a political bomb that could blast Prime Minister Harold Wilson from office and create serious new problems for the United Kingdom. That is why Mr. Wilson is carefully looking for a safe, secure path.

**Less for Wales**

The home-rule plan was described in a white paper, a device used for political discussion here as the prelude to a bill. It also proposes a heavily diluted measure of local rule for Wales, which is offered less because its voters have been less fractious at the polls.

The heart of the Scottish plan is an elected assembly or legislature empowered to make law in Scotland for local government, health, a few social services, education, housing, environment and roads — within sharply defined limits.

The assembly will have some power in the form of a direct grant of money voted by the Parliament in London. This block grant would be worth about $4 billion and give the assembly some say in determining spending priorities.

The white paper emphasized, however, that the Scottish legislature will not receive the revenue from the North Sea oil lying off Scottish shores. This could be worth $7 billion a year and that, says the government, is for the nation as a whole.

**Threat to Labor**

The Scottish nationalists, who have passed the Conservatives as Scotland's second biggest party and are threatening to overtake Labor, build their case for a sovereign Scottish state on a takeover of North Sea oil.

Any government has three essential powers—to spend money, to raise money and to impose its will by a monopoly of legitimate force. The proposed Scottish assembly gets some of the first, but little or none of the second two.

The only tax it could impose is a surcharge, added on to the real estate levies collected by local governments. All other taxing power will stay with the British Parliament at Westminster. So also will prosecution and enforcement of the criminal laws.

In addition, the London Parliament can veto any bill the Scottish assembly passes on "policy grounds." The administrative arm of the assembly, an "executive," will be subjected to similar curbs. The London government will be able to block any action the executive intends to take and order others it refuses to take, again on "policy grounds."

Defense, foreign affairs and economic management will stay with London, as expected. But so will a good deal of patronage—control over spending in depressed areas, nationalized industries operating in Scotland, the naming of the region's High Court judges and control of university funds.

In addition, the Scottish executive will not be allowed a separate civil service. Thus, its civil servants will owe their jobs and promotion to London, not to Edinburgh and the 5.2 million Scots.

The big political problem Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## *Egypt, Russia Fail to Agree In Debt Talks*

### 10-Year Grace Period Requested by Cairo

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Egyptian and Soviet officials have failed to reach a compromise on the problem of how Egypt is to repay its huge debts to the Kremlin, Egyptian sources said today.

Repayment of the debts, accumulated when the Soviet Union was Egypt's main pillar of support, was discussed in four rounds of talks here between a 15-man Soviet delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister I. T. Grishin and Egyptian officials led by Finance Minister Ahmed Abu Ismail.

The Egyptians requested a 10-year grace period and repayment of trade and military debts over 30 to 40 years, arguing it needed time to rebuild an economy shattered by four wars with Israel.

There were no details on the Soviet position, but the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram reported today that the Russians had proposed repayment over 20 years. According to some Eastern European sources, the Russians refused to grant a period of grace for "certain categories" of military debts.

**Currency Pledge**

Observers believed this referred to weapons that the Egyptians had pledged to pay for with hard currency.

Egypt's total military debt has never been disclosed but a figure of $3 billion is one of the most widely quoted.

According to Al Ahram, the fourth round of talks ended yesterday after one hour when the Russians refused to budge from their position despite amendments of the original Egyptian proposal.

Al Ahram said the delegations would refer back to their governments, with the talks suspended pending further advice. The Soviet group will stay in Cairo, where it is due to start trade talks early next week.

Eastern European sources described prospects of an early compromise on the debt question as slim, citing strained political relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union since Egypt began turning to the West.

**Links With U.S.**

With President Anwar Sadat intent on forging closer links with the United States and diversifying Egypt's predominantly Soviet-made arsenal, Moscow is believed to be in no mood to grant concessions.

Just before Mr. Sadat set out on a 16-day tour of France, the United States and Britain last month, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, Pravda, launched a stinging attack on "certain people" in Egypt who, it said, twisted the truth about Soviet support.

The article followed a series of speeches by Mr. Sadat in which he accused the Soviet Union of having broken promises to deliver arms when Egypt needed them most.

## *Rome Court Penalizes 3 for Book And Film Libeling Pope Pius XII*

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI).—A Rome court today convicted U.S. historian Robert Katz, film producer Carlo Ponti and director George Cosmatos of defaming Pope Pius XII.

It sentenced Mr. Katz to 14 months in prison and Mr. Ponti and Mr. Cosmatos to 6 months each. All the sentences were suspended.

The court also fined Mr. Katz 500,000 lire ($735).

Countess Elena Rossignani, 59, a niece of the late Pope, brought defamation charges against the three over Mr. Katz's book "Death in Rome" and the film version, "Massacre in Rome," starring Richard Burton.

Both book and film contend that Pope Pius knew in advance of a Nazi plan to massacre 335 Roman hostages during World War II but did nothing to stop it for fear of antagonizing the Germans.

The court accepted prosecution arguments that the Pontiff was unaware of the massacre plans.

It was the first time an Italian court has been asked to rule on any action by a Pope.

The court did not order sequestration of the book or the film.

*Started by Border Incident*

# Thailand Seeks Russian Help To Defuse Crisis With Laos

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK, Nov. 27 (WP).—With its foreign minister in Washington in search of increased U.S. military supplies, the government of Thailand also is quietly seeking the assistance of the Soviet Union to defuse a spreading crisis on the Mekong River border with Laos.

The crisis has the potential of expanding into renewed fighting in Southeast Asia, involving not just Thailand and Laos, but North Vietnam as well.

That government leaders, including Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan, have made clear their contention that Hanoi is behind tough anti-Thai policies of Laos.

They reason that, on its own, the Communist Pathet Lao now governing small, landlocked Laos is no match for Thailand, a nation of 42 million. But with North Vietnam support, the Pathet Lao can afford to be bellicose.

Until now, Laos has been almost entirely reliant upon Thailand as a source of critical imports, including rice and gasoline. But in the next few months, all-weather roads linking Laos with Hanoi and the port of Haiphong are expected to be completed. This will enable the Pathet Lao to turn to Vietnam and the Soviet Union as major sources of supplies, lessening if not entirely ending the dependence on Thailand and the West.

The current crisis arose from an incident Nov. 17 in which Pathet Lao gunners fired on a Thai river patrol boat, killing a crewman.

The Thais said that the boat was on a routine patrol and in Thai territorial waters. The Laotians insisted that the boat had crossed into their territory and opened fire on a group of bathing Pathet Lao soldiers.

The gunboat, one of 30 given to Thailand by the United States, has been aground since the incident on a tiny dot of land known as Don Tam Island. Both governments claim the island is in their territory.

Yesterday, according to a reliable source, Laos informed Thailand that it could retrieve the craft but must first inform the Laotian Foreign Ministry of its plans. Because this would imply acceptance of Laotian ownership of the island, the source said, Thailand is to announce that it will retrieve the boat from its own territory.

**1926 Boundaries**

Although this was the first time that a Thai was killed, similar shooting incidents have been going on regularly for years. The river boundary between the two countries, established by treaty in 1926 between France, which was then ruling all of Indochina, and Siam, as Thailand was then known, is unclear at best.

At worst, with the only navigable channel during the lengthy dry season on the Laotian side, Thailand is deprived of the Mekong as a vital communications line and for patrolling against smuggling, including illicit trafficking of weapons into this country. The Thais want to renegotiate the treaty with the new authorities in Laos, claiming it had been forced on this country by France.

The real enemy, as the Thais see it, is not Laos, but North Vietnam. In the dominant view of Thai and Western analysts, Hanoi exercises its control over Laos through close personal and ideological ties with Communist party leaders. The party has its headquarters at Vieng Xai, in the northeast of Laos, close to the border of North Vietnam.

It is widely accepted that all major policy decisions are made in Vieng Xai, and not in the administrative capital of Vientiane. As a result, the Thais are presently trying to make contact with the Laotian powers in Vieng Xai in an effort to open talks on the border crisis.

Because Thailand has no diplomatic links with Hanoi, the Thais have turned to the Soviet Union for assistance in establishing contact with the North Vietnamese and the Pathet Lao.

Before leaving for Washington, Mr. Chatichai met for three hours with the Soviet ambassador to Thailand and, according to a Foreign Ministry source, although he did not directly request Soviet intervention, "he made it very clear that we want to talk to the real authorities in Laos."

# *Some Unions Cancel Japan Rail Strike*

TOKYO, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—A virtual transport shutdown throughout Japan was averted today as unions of nonpublic railroad workers called off a 24-hour strike scheduled for tomorrow.

But there were no prospects of an early settlement in the nationwide strike by public workers, which is now in its second day. They are demanding that the government restore their legal right to strike, which was withdrawn in 1948.

The strike, due to last 10 days, has affected railroads, the mail and telecommunications.

The Cabinet and a panel of the ruling Liberal Democratic party met separately. Informed sources said that at both meetings there were three conflicting groups, with one arguing that state workers should be legally permitted to strike under strict conditions, another flatly opposed and a third urging a compromise.

As the government and the 860,000-man Council of Government Workers Unions remained deadlocked, management and labor of the major private railroads came to terms on the workers' demands for better conditions.

If these services had been halted, the capital's transport system could have ground to a virtual halt.

# Chile Proposal For Rights Unit Shelved in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Chile's proposal to set up a committee to investigate alleged violations of human rights in all member countries was shelved indefinitely last night by the General Assembly's Social Committee.

The United Arab Emirates proposed the shelving of the resolution and was supported by 47 countries. Chile will now have to wait until the next assembly session to reintroduce it.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan accused the committee of "selective morality" in setting aside the resolution.

On Nov. 11, the Social Committee adopted a resolution accusing Chile of "constant, flagrant violations of human rights" following charges by a UN investigative panel that political repression and torture were common there. Chile denied the charges.

The United States, the European Economic Community members and a number of Latin American states were among the 22 countries that supported Chile's proposal.

# Humphrey Shuns A Write-In Race

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP).—A write-in campaign for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota was announced yesterday for the Democratic party's Feb. 24 presidential primary in New Hampshire by Robert Shaine, a sales promoter, who said he was organizing the drive with the knowledge but not the permission of the senator.

David Gartner, an aide in Sen. Humphrey's office here, confirmed that Mr. Shaine had advised him of the plan and said: "We totally disavow it."

Mr. Shaine said that there would be "no problem" raising the $25,000 to $30,000 needed to finance two mailings of 100,000 pieces each to New Hampshire's Democratic voters. But a spokesman for the Federal Election Commission said that, unless Sen. Humphrey endorsed the write-in campaign, U.S. law would limit outlays for such an effort to $1,000.

# *Swiss Strike A Sour Note*

BERN, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The Swiss National Bank is defending itself against criticism for deciding to put a picture of a Rome church on a new 100-franc ($37.60) note.

Indignant citizens and newspapers complained about the choice of the Church of Sant'Ivo alla Sapienza, designed by 17th-century Swiss architect Francesco Borromini. They said there were plenty of places in Switzerland suitable to appear on the note, which is due to go into circulation next year.

The bank said the choice was made by a committee of Swiss political and economic leaders and that the church was Borromini's most original work in the baroque style.

### Chad Editor Said Held

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Nov. 27 (AP).—Soumaine Sadiga Tena, editor in chief of Chad's national radio and a crusader for higher pay and better conditions for newsmen, has been arrested, informed sources reported.

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Associated Press.

**SNOWTIME—Two boys carrying a snow saucer up a playground hill in Milwaukee as they prepare to enjoy first snow of the season—as is the wont of young boys.**

**News Analysis**

# Lisbon Communists Avoiding Risks

By Jim Hoagland

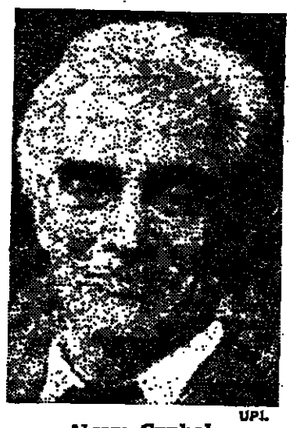
PARIS, Nov. 27 (WP).—Portugal's Communist party has chosen to watch silently its military allies be defeated rather than risk losing an all-out confrontation with the moderates now in control of the Lisbon regime.

In a move that duplicated the party's sudden withdrawal of open support for Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves when the leftist premier was ousted by the moderates in August, the Communists offered no support to the rebellious paratroopers and other units that lost yesterday's showdown with the government.

The Communists, in fact, ordered followers to ignore calls for help from the defeated dissidents. "The forces of the left would commit a serious error in overestimating their own forces and in trying any desperate act," a party communiqué issued in Lisbon yesterday said.

Led by one of Western Europe's most doctrinaire Marxists, Alvaro Cunhal, the party has repeatedly urged the downfall of the government of the Premier, Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo.

But its soft position at moments of crisis appears to be dictated by a mixture of realistic prudence and concern about Moscow's reaction to the Communists being caught in a plot against a government that still belongs to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



UPI.

Alvaro Cunhal

Domestically, the leftist debacle is certain to leave the Communists even more vulnerable to charges from more radical leftist groups of "betrayal of the revolution."

Those groups, which include Peking-backed Maoists and other advocates of armed struggle as the only way to achieve social change, have already denounced the Communists for accepting one of the 15 portfolios in Adm. Azevedo's Cabinet and for allegedly playing an opportunistic game of opposition and cooperation.

The Communists will undoubtedly point to their orders of restraint in refuting the charge by Socialist leader Mario Soares that they instigated the uprising.

The Communists won 12 per cent of the vote in Constituent Assembly elections in April, most of it concentrated in the rural, poor southern region where peasants have responded to the party's radical reform program.

Western diplomats predicted last week that the party would have trouble winning half that amount now because of a growing conservative backlash and the increasingly effective actions of far-left groups that have been organizing workers' committees in factories and on farms.

The decisions to stand aside yesterday by the party, which played major roles in massing civilian demonstrators in the streets against rightist opponents in September of last year and last month, is a clear indication that the Communists see themselves as having been weakened in the last year.

European diplomatic sources in Lisbon also believe that the Kremlin has let Mr. Cunhal know that it is not willing to risk détente for the sake of an effort by the party to grab power openly in Portugal now.

# *Anti-Soviet Forces Receiving South African Help in Angola*

(Continued from Page 1)

tower. They are in Spanish. The Cubans are already flying these MiGs."

Cuban soldiers—reported by some sources to be in the thousands—are assisting Russians in giving aid to the MPLA. Up to 400 Russians have been reported in Luanda as military advisers. Cubans are manning the rockets being used against the FNLA forces. They also can pilot jets, although none have yet been seen over the battle areas.

The colonel, asked when the MiGs would arrive in Ambriz, replied, "Soon."

When they do, it will end the airlift from Kinshasa, Zaire, which keeps this military headquarters in operation. The old, battered civilian transports from Kinshasa cannot compete against MiGs.

The newest phase of the Angolan civil war began Nov. 10, when the Portuguese left their long-time colony to three rival independence movements and their backers.

Zaire, the United States and South Africa are backing the FNLA and the third national group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The Soviet Union, its Eastern European satellites and Cuba are backing the MPLA.

**Naval Base Sought**

"But the Russians are putting it all on the line," an intelligence source said. "They are willing to do here what the United States risked in Vietnam. They apparently want Luanda as a naval base near southern Africa and they're willing to pay for it."

It was estimated by intelligence sources that the last Communist convoy carried $25 million in weapons for the MPLA.

South Africa has sent regular troops to aid the anti-Communist forces—although it is officially denied—and some observers say that South Africa may be ready to meet the Soviet Union in a struggle for Angola.

Two South African 130-mm howitzers were being serviced yesterday within the turreted walls of the old Portuguese fort at Ambriz. A dozen members of the South African artillery battery lounged about in green fatigue uniforms.

South African C-130 transport planes brought the battery into northern Angola earlier this month, and at least four of the guns were deployed in the FNLA drive toward Luanda. They were withdrawn to prevent capture as the MPLA advanced.

In the south, 100 miles or more from Luanda, a column of troops led by South African armored cars has scored victories for UNITA and the FNLA. But in the north there are no armored car units and the Soviet-made rockets have controlled the battle.

© Los Angeles Times.

**Newsmen Missing**

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP).—A Columbia Broadcasting System reporter-cameraman team is missing in Angola, the network said yesterday.

CBS newsman Don Webster, 42, and freelance cameraman William Mutschmann, 43, last were heard from on Nov. 21, a network spokesman said.

**2 South Africans Die**

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 27 (AP).—The deaths of two more soldiers in fighting on the South-West African border with Angola were announced today by the Defense Department.

Since Nov. 8, 11 South African troops have been reported killed in clashes with African guerrillas operating from bases in southern Angola.

# Kekkonen Urges 5-Party Regime

HELSINKI, Nov. 27 (UPI).—President Urho Kekkonen appealed today to the leaders of five political parties, including the Communists, to form a government of national emergency under former Premier Martti Miettunen. He gave them until Monday to comply, and the parties immediately held a meeting with Mr. Miettunen at the parliament building.

Mr. Kekkonen told the leaders of the Social Democrats, Center party, Communists, Liberals and Swedish party that their main priority was to stop Finland's unemployment, which rose 81 per cent this year.

He said the country was heading toward bankruptcy because of an imbalance in trade and high inflation.

# Two Policemen Slain In Ambush in Ulster

BELFAST, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Gunmen ambushed a police patrol on a country road, 50 miles west of here, Tuesday and killed two policemen.

The two officers died in the hail of automatic rifle fire. A third policeman was critically wounded. A fourth was also injured in the attack but managed to call by radio for help. Security forces estimated as many as 10 gunmen, hiding in nearby woods, were involved in the attack.

# Lisbon Ousts Top Leftists

(Continued from Page 1)

joined by other leftist troops, who gained temporary control of Lisbon's broadcast facilities, patrolled the streets and guarded the northern approaches with self-propelled cannon and recoilless rifles.

President Francisco da Costa Gomes counterattacked with warplanes, tanks and infantrymen from throughout the country. The loyalist forces regained control of the capital yesterday and reduced the rebellion in other areas to "insignificant pockets" by nightfall.

But it was not until this morning that the last of the rebels began negotiating for surrender terms.

The troops manning Copcon headquarters and a key light artillery regiment under Copcon command near the international airport agreed to accept the President's orders. But loyalist commandos took no chances. During the early afternoon, they surrounded both compounds with armed guards until the troops inside packed their bags and went home.

The government also sent marines, armed with automatic weapons and machine guns, to control the main access routes to the capital.

A presidential statement said the rebel prisoners flown north included 5 majors, 8 captains, 19 lieutenants, 13 first sergeants and 7 other noncommissioned officers.

In contrast to the officers and sergeants, most of the enlisted men involved in the short-lived rebellion were simply told to leave their barracks and disperse pending discharge.

### U.K. Rabbi to U.S.S.R.

LONDON, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The chief rabbi of Britain, Immanuel Jakobovits, will pay his first visit to the Soviet Union from Dec. 15 to 24, his office announced.

Some Hospitals Forced to Close

# *British Doctors Begin a Slowdown*

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Thousands of young British doctors began a work slowdown today, forcing dozens of hospitals to refuse patient admissions and some to start closing. Thousands of their senior colleagues have agreed to join in the action on Monday.

In a severe attack against this country's 28-year-old nationalized health service, the doctors have agreed to assure care only to such emergency cases as cancer patients, expectant mothers and children.

"Emergency treatment is going to be given," said Ian McKim Thompson, an officer of the British Medical Association, which authorized the protest. "But the routine work will get clogged up."

Waiting for entry to British hospitals—a half-year wait for some patients—is certain to stretch even further, depending on the duration of the job action. There were some early signs that it would not end soon.

"It is quite clear that the government is going to let the doctors sweat it out," Dr. Thompson said. "It looks like we're in for a long, hard winter."

**48-Hour Work Week**

"Junior" doctors, the equivalent of interns, have agreed to cut their work week to 40 hours. Because most work many more, and even more than 80, their move is crippling many hospitals.

Hospitals in London, Manchester, Northern Ireland, Plymouth, Cornwall and Brighton today reported termination of many services, refusal of admissions and transfer of patients to other hospitals, where the government is trying to consolidate hospital care, or to their homes.

"We don't feel the hours are sufficient to cover our complete service," said Cyril Langley, administrator of the Croydon General Hospital, near London, "so we've got to restrict them."

He said the hospital stopped admitting patients today and is gradually winding down toward complete closure. The 101 patients there are now being transferred, many to a nearby hospital.

Britain's 19,000 junior doctors, mostly under 38 years of age, are agitating for higher pay and removal of what they consider inequities in the government's overtime pay system.

The 11,000 full-fledged senior doctors, or "consultants," are fighting a government decision, announced last week, to bar private patients from state hospitals, which make up the vast majority of all hospitals in Britain.

Only the country's 25,000 general practitioners, primarily the family doctors who work in the National Health Service's neighborhood medical centers, are not involved in the disputes.

While their goals are different, both the junior doctors and the consultants are united in their opposition to the government's financial and political health policies, particularly as they have been articulated by Mrs. Barbara Castle, the left-wing minister for health and social services.

The majority of junior doctors appeared today to be preparing to participate in the protest but there were several pockets of resistance, particularly among physicians in Exeter, in the west of England and in Nottingham, in the industrial center of the country.

# Limited Home Rule Proposed By Wilson for Scotland, Wales

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilson faced was how to dilute the Scottish nationalists without threatening his position in London. If the Scottish assembly members were elected by proportional representation, the same system would be demanded for England and Labor would probably end up as a perpetual minority party.

Therefore, the government has proposed a modified form of the British system, with assembly members elected from constituencies by a simple plurality of the votes.

The trouble with this is that it gives the Scottish nationalists a chance to take over the new assembly with 40 per cent of the vote or less. The white paper, however, does not quite call for a single member from each existing parliamentary constituency, but anywhere from one to three. At first glance, this seems to overrepresent the working-class voters of Glasgow, giving Labor a useful edge in future elections.

The blueprint for Wales is many steps short of separatism. It gives the 2.8 million Welsh an elected assembly and a block grant to spend about $2 billion. But the Welsh assembly will have no power to pass laws, simply authority to implement those enacted in London. Essentially, the Welsh assembly will take over some of the jobs now performed by the secretary of state for Wales, the London Cabinet member for the region.

The government's timetable for all this is as follows: After the white paper is debated, a draft bill will be introduced next spring. This measure will be discussed and a refined version put before Parliament a year from now.

If Mr. Wilson succeeds, devolution will become law in the spring of 1977. Then Edinburgh and Wales will elect their assemblies late in 1977 or, more likely, in 1978.

# *U.K. Editor, Foe of Terrorists, Fatally Shot at London Home*

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP).—Ross McWhirter, joint editor of the Guinness Book of World Records, was fatally shot tonight as he stood in the doorway of his North London home to greet his wife.

Police said that they were looking for two men and working on the theory that the killers may have been an execution squad of the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. McWhirter, 50, recently offered a £50,000 ($101,500) reward for the arrest of terrorist bombers whose attacks in London have killed eight persons and injured more than 200 since August. In making the offer, he said he realized that he would become the guerrillas' "No. 1 target."

The bombings have been attributed to elements of the IRA, which is waging a guerrilla war to wrest Northern Ireland from Britain and unite it with the Irish Republic.

No official version of the killing was released but information gathered at the scene indicated that the murderers were hiding in the garden of Mr. McWhirter's house in the Enfield district when Mrs. McWhirter arrived home by automobile.

Mr. McWhirter apparently opened the front door as she was getting out of the car or was walking toward the doorway, and the gunmen fired, wounding him.

He died shortly after arrival at a hospital.

Police cordoned off the two-story McWhirter home to seek clues.

Mr. McWhirter and his twin, Norris, first compiled world records for publication in one book 20 years ago. It has sold more than 20,000,000 copies, with translations into 14 languages.

Ross McWhirter, an active supporter of the Conservative party, this month started an anti-Socialist journal called "Majority."

The Scots-born journalist also claimed to have printing presses ready to be used in the event of a national newspaper strike.

During the summer, he worked out a scheme to get commuters to work in the event of a rail strike. He made headlines last month as the inspirer of a legal action that broke a strikers' blockade that kept cars from leaving the English Channel ferry Eagle.

### Hijacker Jailed 3 Years

MANCHESTER, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—A man who tried to hijack a Boeing 737 aircraft with an imitation gun following a dispute with his girl friend was today jailed for three years. Paul Young, 21, boarded the plane here in July and demanded two pilots, the court was told. He was overpowered by two policemen.

# *House Unit to Get Data on Boycott From Morton*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—Secretary of Commerce Rogers Morton says that in an attempt to avoid a political confrontation he will give a House panel a secret list of U.S. firms pressured into joining the Arab boycott of Israel.

In a letter released Tuesday, Mr. Morton said he will offer the list, provided that it remains confidential, to a House Commerce subcommittee which has voted to cite him for contempt of Congress for refusing to supply information on the firms.

However, Rep. James Scheuer, D-N.Y., said that the plan to keep the names confidential is unacceptable and that he will fight to have the full House Commerce Committee reject Mr. Morton's compromise when it meets next week. "There is no earthly justification for affording the cloak of secrecy and the shield of privacy to protect American corporations who are cooperating with the Arab boycott," Rep. Scheuer declared.

# Crowds Cheer, Prelate Warns Juan Carlos

(Continued from Page 1)

peace and justice as means that are always in agreement with the Gospel."

"The church," he said, "will never determine what authorities should govern us but will demand of all of them that they act in the service of the community as a whole, that they respect without discrimination or privileges the rights of the human person, that they protect and promote the exercise of adequate freedom for all and the necessary common participation in all common problems and in the decisions of government."

He added:

"All of this, which is a consequence of the Gospel, the church will preach and will shout if necessary out of fidelity to this same Gospel and out of fidelity to the fatherland in which it carries out its mission."

The cardinal, who is president of the Conference of Spanish Bishops, called on the King, who sat to his right under a red and gold canopy, to be "the king of all the Spaniards, of all those who feel themselves sons of the motherland and of all who wish to live together, without privileges or distinctions, in mutual love and respect."

He called for mutual autonomy for the church and state and said the church's love would not be wanting even "when it takes discrepant or critical forms." He expressed hope that the new reign would not be shaken by death or violence and that "no form of oppression will enslave anyone."

The King's first official act this morning was to have breakfast with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France at which the two men discussed Spain's relations with the rest of Western Europe. The King has set a priority on ending Spanish isolation in Europe and the presence of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, of President Walter Scheel of West Germany, of Prince Philip of Britain and other high officials indicated that Europe was favorably disposed to give him the support it had denied his predecessor.

The fact that the first official ceremony of the day was a religious one and that the King had asked for a mass to call upon the Holy Ghost to light his way illustrated the linking of church and state in this overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country.

But the King will have to deal, as Gen. Franco did, often to his annoyance, with a church profoundly changed by the Second Vatican Council and by liberal currents traversing Spanish society.

Officiating with the archbishop of Madrid was the equally liberal archbishop of Barcelona, Narciso Cardinal Jubany Arnau and the archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain, Marcelo Cardinal Gonzalez Martin.

# Mrs. Peron Goes To Her Office

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 27 (AP).—President Isabel Peron, accused by her critics of not governing, spent two hours at her office yesterday, her first day there in almost a month.

A Cabinet meeting at which she had been scheduled to preside later in the day was canceled without explanation. A meeting with the Most Rev. Eduardo Pironio, archbishop of Mar del Plata, was canceled on Tuesday and Mrs. Peron failed to show up last Saturday for a rally at her suburban home.

But officials said Mrs. Peron, 44, met yesterday with Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero while at her office and announced she would attend a mass to honor the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco at the Metropolitan Cathedral today. Mrs. Peron was released from a hospital Nov. 13 after treatment for a gall bladder ailment.

### Bonn Court Acquits 4 Of Illegal Arms Sales

BONN, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—A court here yesterday acquitted four members of a West German weapons firm of charges of illegally selling military aircraft and other arms to India, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, after hearing that the government and secret service approved the deals.

The presiding judge dismissed the charges against Gerhard Merkins, 55, the director of the Merex Arms Co., and three of his employees. They were accused of violating arms export laws which ban sales to areas of tension.

### Pole Sentenced as Spy

WARSAW, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The Warsaw Military Court has sentenced a Pole to six years in prison on a charge of spying for the West, the Polish news agency PAP reported today. PAP said Piotr Garczynski, 32, had been hired by an unspecified capitalist nation.

### French Newsmen Beaten

MADRID, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Two French journalists were beaten up by police and another was detained at Madrid airport today, soon after President Giscard d'Estaing arrived from Paris.

The scuffles broke out after a television camera was pushed through a plate-glass window by the force of a crowd about six feet from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and King Juan Carlos.

Two members of a CBS television crew were arrested and released after an hour. But police held their film.

The Information Ministry announced that it was seizing the nation's leading political weekly, Cambio 16, because it ran an article speculating on the new King's liberalization plans.

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# U.S. Wife Justifies 'Shunning' of Her Husband

## *Teachings of Small Religious Sect Are 'Above All Else,' She Tells Court*

By William Chapman

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 27 (WP).—Dressed in the gray, floor-length gown and the small white cap her religion requires, Gale Bear explained to the packed courtroom yesterday why she would neither dine with her husband nor share his bed.

"The need to fill the demands of Christ's teachings," she said, "comes above all else."

Those teachings, she explained, might permit her to talk with her husband on occasion and she could still prepare his meals, but they prohibited her from most social contact. Among other things she could not do was co-sign a note for money to operate their jointly owned potato farm here in southeast Pennsylvania.

In a steady voice, she described the practice of "shunning," the treatment given to excommunicated members of the small Reformed Mennonite Church.

Her husband, Robert Bear, 48, was excommunicated three years ago for "railing" against the church, which means that he criticized its leaders. They published a "ban" against him that requires all church members to cease social contact with him until he repents. Part of that ban requires his wife to practice "marital avoidance."

**Business Ruined**

Mr. Bear, who had been a prosperous potato farmer, brought suit to end the practice of shunning, which, he said, has destroyed his farm business, ruined his social life, wrecked his marriage and impaired relations with his children. He is seeking an injunction from the Cumberland County Circuit Court to prevent the church ministry from ordering members "shunned."

Mr. Bear has not lived with his 38-year-old wife and six children for three years while the suit has been pending.

His wife was called to the stand yesterday by opposing lawyers to tell her side of the story.

"I do certainly love his soul an.' wish him peace," she said of her husband, who sat with head bowed a few feet away at the counsel table. But because of his attacks on the church and its leadership, she said, their "trust and confidence had been deeply damaged."

It never occurred to her to flout the church law and live outside it with her husband, "I had no desire to do otherwise," she said when asked why she was observing the "marital avoidance" tenet.

She also acknowledged that, had she not obeyed, she might have been excommunicated herself. "If you are not in unity with your church . . . you eventually will be excommunicated," she said.

**Challenged Decision**

The Reformed Mennonite Church is a small sect numbering about 500 members who wear dark, drab clothing and consider themselves strictly bound by the scriptural interpretations of their "ministry"—bishops and deacons. Mr Bear had begun criticizing the church elders in 1972 because of decisions they allegedly made concerning the infidelity of a wife.

Mrs. Bear testified that her husband, even before the excommunication, had wrecked their marriage by criticizing the ministry.

Mr. Bear contends that the estrangement of his wife has financially destroyed their farm. Mrs. Bear said that after the excommunication she had refused to co-sign a note in January, 1973, when Mr. Bear was seeking the same annual line of credit the family had enjoyed in past years.

"I didn't feel that I had the confidence and trust that is needed to co-sign for a line of credit," she said, particularly since her husband was then waging a "scandalous" publicity campaign against church leaders, one of whom is her brother, Glenn Gross.



Associated Press.

**NIGHTTIME IN CHICAGO—Street lights and Christmas decorations gleaming on Michigan Ave. near the Water Tower, a survivor of the great fire of 1871.**

# *Ford Favors Limited Probe Of Kennedy, King Murders*

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (NYT).—President Ford urged last night that "some responsible group or organization" investigate "new developments" that have arisen concerning the assassinations of President John Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr.

Under questioning by reporters at a White House news conference, the President said that he favored such an inquiry if the new developments could be "investigated without reopening the whole matter."

"I think some responsible group or organization should do so but not to report on all other aspects," he said.

Mr. Ford, who served on the Warren Commission, said that a new inquiry should be conducted by "somebody other than I appoint." He declined to call the new information "evidence" and noted that a "staff member" thinks a new inquiry should be undertaken.

That was an apparent reference to David Belin, a senior staff member on the Warren Commission, who on Saturday urged Congress to reopen the Warren Commission hearings to lay to rest the questions posed by the new data.

**Review Assigned**

Earlier yesterday, Attorney General Edward Levi announced through a spokesman that he had assigned two top-level Department of Justice officials to review the investigation of Dr. King's death, in the light of testimony that the black leader had been a target of harassment by the FBI.

Mr. Ford said last night that he also favored an effort to identify the men in the FBI who had subjected Dr. King to the harassment.

The Warren Commission did not investigate Dr. King's death. It probed the shooting of President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, concluding that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, shot and killed the President.

**Mrs. King Concurs**

NAIROBI, Nov. 27 (AP).—The widow of Dr. King said today that his assassination apparently was caused by a government conspiracy and that investigations into his slaying should be reopened.

"I don't have the facts but at this stage, I say it appears there was a conspiracy in the death of my husband," Coretta King said. On a three-nation African tour. Mrs. King arrived in Nairobi yesterday.



Associated Press.

**BICENTENNIAL THEME—Four-year-old Betsy Ross poses for historical theme to promote charity bazaar in Oakland, Calif. Another Betsy Ross is supposed to have designed and made first American national flag, but according to Columbia Encyclopedia that story is now discredited though it still has some adherents.**

# *Ford Says Divisions on SALT Bar Kissinger Trip to Russia*

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (NYT).—President Ford said last night that differences between the United States and the Soviet Union over a new strategic arms limitation agreement have not been narrowed sufficiently to justify a trip by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Moscow at this time.

But in response to a question at a televised news conference, he added that it is "worthwhile" to continue trying to reach an agreement and that if the prospects are brighter Mr. Kissinger will make the trip.

The President added that if Mr. Kissinger does make the trip to the Soviet Union it could be taken as a signal that a new arms agreement is within reach.

**Serious Obstacles**

The arms limitation talks have met serious obstacles over a number of issues, including the classification of a new Soviet bomber (the so-called Backfire) and the U.S. Cruise missile.

Because of the lack of progress on the arms talks, Mr. Ford ruled out a meeting between himself and the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

He said it is "in the national interest to put a cap on strategic weapons." But he added that while some headway was being made on the arms talks there was not enough progress to justify a trip to Moscow.

"I believe that Mr. Brezhnev and I should not meet until we make additional progress," the President told newsmen gathered at the White House.

The President also sharply criticized Soviet military involvement in Angola and said that its action there could threaten the development of relations between the two nations.

**Statement on Angola**

Mr. Ford said he agreed with a speech by Mr. Kissinger in Detroit Tuesday night that declared that Soviet actions in Angola "were not helpful in the continuation of détente. I hope the message comes across," he said.

Officials close to Mr. Kissinger recently indicated that the time would soon be ripe for a high-level U.S.-Soviet meeting, perhaps involving Mr. Kissinger, to break the impasse on the arms agreement.

In fact, Mr. Kissinger said there was a "possibility" that he might confer with Mr. Brezhnev in Moscow, and U.S. and Soviet officials said yesterday that they might meet Dec. 15.

But Mr. Ford appeared to dampen the prospects for such a meeting with his answers yesterday.

Officials here have been saying that the Russians want a new agreement and would soon be prepared to make a high-level meeting worthwhile. But this conjecture is based chiefly on the belief that Mr. Brezhnev, who is in poor health, would like to reach an arms accord soon.

## Kissinger Defense Of Spying Brings Senate Challenge

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP).—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, yesterday challenged Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to amplify on his public defense earlier this week of CIA covert operations by testifying publicly next week on secret U.S. political operations in Chile.

"If the secretary can give public speeches in defense of covert action, I believe the secretary can answer the questions before the Congress and the American people," Sen. Church, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, said.

Mr. Kissinger had on Nov. 20 declined Sen. Church's invitation to appear in open committee session on covert activity in Chile.

"I believe it would be wholly inappropriate for an incumbent secretary of state to appear in an open session to discuss, even on an unclassified basis, any real or purported covert operation of the United States government," Mr. Kissinger wrote the senator.

In a Detroit speech Monday, Mr. Kissinger decried what he called the "self-flagellation which has done so much harm to this nation's capacity to conduct foreign policy." He called for an end to "the delusion that American intelligence activities are immoral." The administration in effect is boycotting the Church committee hearings set for Thursday and Friday of next week.

## Ford 'Expediting' Procedure For Filling High Court Seat

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (NYT).—President Ford said last night that he would not submit a nomination to fill the Supreme Court vacancy before he leaves for China Saturday.

Mr. Ford said, however, that he was "expediting the process" of selecting a candidate and would send a nomination to Congress "as soon as I possibly can."

The President refused to name any candidates, but, in answer to a question at his news conference on whether he was considering nominating a woman, Mr. Ford noted that two women were on the list of potential candidates that was sent to the American Bar Association for examination.

The women are Carla Hills, secretary of housing and urban development, and Judge Cornelia Kennedy of the U.S. District Court in Detroit. Mr. Ford noted that his wife, Betty, had encouraged him to name a woman.

He said that Mrs. Ford had "an identical political philosophy" to his own.

**Not Bound by ABA Action**

The President said he appreciated the cooperation of the ABA but he said that he would not be bound by the association's recommendations.

The FBI, at Mr. Ford's behest, is investigating several potential Supreme Court nominees. Among them are Vincent McKusick, a lawyer, and three judges of U.S. courts of appeals—Arlin Adams of the 3d Circuit and Philip Tone and John Stevens of the 7th Circuit.

Last night, the FBI also began making inquiries in St. Louis about Judge William Webster of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit. Inquiries by the bureau have also been reported about two judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit, Charles Clark and Paul Roney.

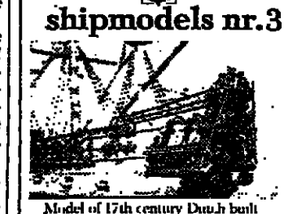
## Soviet Trip for Yugoslav

BELGRADE, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic will make an official visit to the Soviet Union Dec. 8-11, the Foreign Ministry announced today.


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## *Life Support Cut in U.S. Coma Case*

HILO, Hawaii, Nov. 27 (AP).—Mrs. David Cameron said yesterday she was not notified before doctors disconnected her daughter's life-support system under a circuit court ruling in Hilo.

"Nobody told us or asked us," Mrs. Cameron told newsmen at her home in Oregon. "I hate those courts. They were supposed to call us before. There should be a law so the courts can't take such decisions out of our hands."

Her daughter, Alice Cameron, 27, was declared dead by her physician, who then decided to shut off the respirator. The prosecuting attorney's office learned of the decision and asked Judge Shumichi Kimura to appoint a temporary guardian for Miss Cameron and to issue a temporary restraining order against shutting off the equipment.

He did this but, at a later hearing Monday, he ruled that Miss Cameron was dead after several doctors testified there was no evidence of brain activity. The respirator was then disconnected.

Miss Cameron was admitted to the hospital Nov. 12, suffering from an apparent overdose of cocaine. The police said there are no plans to prosecute the doctors who disconnected the respirator.

## Coast Guard Locates Ore-Ship Wreckage

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The Coast Guard said yesterday that Sonar has positively identified the wreckage of the ore carrier Edmund Fitzgerald at the bottom of Lake Superior.

A team of U.S. Navy and Coast Guard scientists took part in the search for the wreckage of the ship, which sank during a storm on Nov. 10. There were no survivors of the 29-man crew.

## French Electricity Cut By Month's 2d Strike

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Power blackouts were widespread in France today and the Métro in Paris was briefly halted in the rush hour as electricity workers staged their second strike this month.

A spokesman for the state-owned electricity company said that there was a 20-per-cent drop in supply across the country. The electricity workers are demanding higher wages.

*KKK and the Gray-Flannel Sheet*

# Overt White Racism Is in Style as an Election Pitch in South

By Wayne King

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 27 (NYT).—David Duke, the 25-year-old national director of the revitalized Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, listened intently as a WLCS disc jockey, Terry Colas, barked the new Klan commercial into the microphone in the taping studio last week.

"Today the white majority is enduring the butt of discrimination . . . we're the ones who pay most of the taxes and enjoy less and less of their benefits . . . thousands of organizations work for the special interests of minorities . . . give them a little competition . . . come to a huge rally of the Ku Klux Klan . . . hear David Duke, the dynamic and articulate young leader of the Ku Klux Klan . . . enjoy the great Anthony Brothers Band . . . see the beautiful cross-lighting ceremony . . ."

As the background music—Charlie Daniels singing "The South's Gonna Do It Again"—swelled up to a finale, Mr. Duke smiled broadly and said, "That's it. It's fine, we'll roll that one."

Mr. Duke had written the ad, selected the music, picked the time spots ("We'll roll it 50 times in 10 days, 20 spots in drive time, nothing before 6:30, nothing after 10, build up toward the end . . .") and supervised the taping.

It is all part of the new, cleaned-up image Mr. Duke is trying to impart to the Klan—sophisticated, college-educated, media-oriented, the man in the gray flannel bedsheet.

Mr. Duke also represents the cutting edge of what appears to be a new respectability for radical racism, apparent in an increase in Klan membership but more dramatically in growing support for Klan views among the white general public.

This month, campaigning openly as national director of the Ku Klux Klan and grand dragon (state leader) of the Louisiana realm, Mr. Duke polled 11,079 votes in a race for the State Senate, a third of those cast, against an incumbent conservative who himself pledged resistance to gun control, busing for school integration and to a proposed merger of predominantly white Louisiana State University with predominantly black Southern University.

A similar indicator is the growth of political support for J. B. Stoner of Marietta, Ga., head of the National States Rights party and publisher of the virulently racist newspaper the Thunderbolt. Mr. Stoner identifies himself publicly as "a white racist."

A typical Stoner television advertisement in one of his three candidacies for statewide office featured him in front of a Confederate flag saying: "I am for law and order, with the knowledge that you cannot have law and order and niggers, too. Vote white. This time vote your convictions by voting white racist J. B. Stoner into the runoff. . ."

When Mr. Stoner ran for governor of Georgia in 1970, he received 17,600 votes, or 2.2 per cent of those cast. In 1972, running for the Senate, he received 40,600 votes, or 5.7 per cent. Last year, running for lieutenant governor, he received 71,000, or just under 9 per cent.

Voters, Mr. Duke said, "are just about ready for us." During the campaign, he leaned heavily on the slogan "Give the Majority a Real Voice." Another, borrowed from Gov. George Wallace of Alabama (whose certificate making Mr. Duke an honorary colonel in the state militia adorns the Klan leader's wall) was "Send Them a Message."

"The people who voted are not ignorant rednecks," Mr. Duke said. "They're well educated, a median of 14 years of school, middle and upper-middle income. This district represents the new potential for Klan membership."

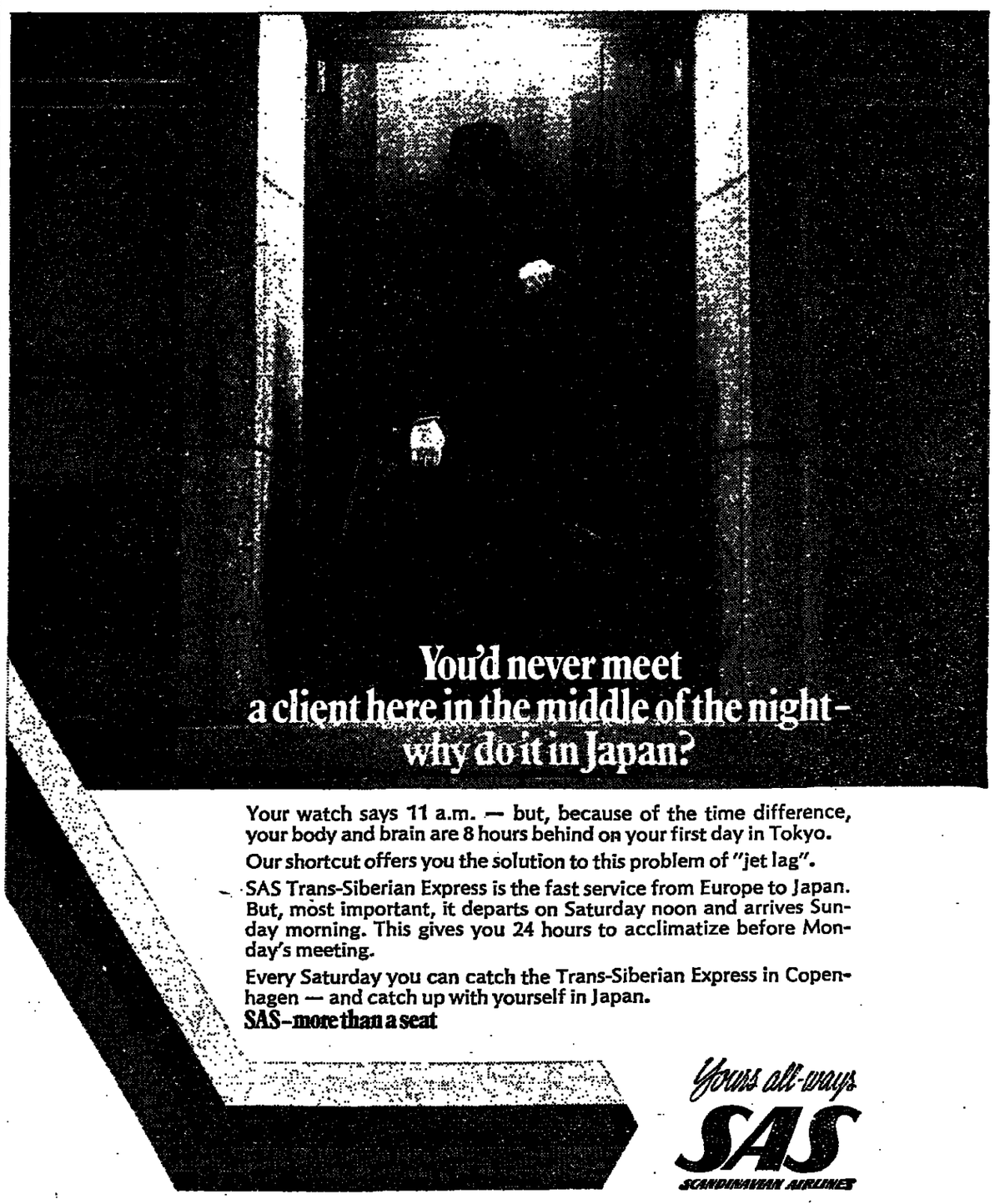
## Man Freed on Sardinia

NUORO, Sardinia, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—An industrial engineer kidnapped last month, Carlo Travaglino, was freed Tuesday during a gunbattle between police and bandits in the mountains near Orrosolo. Police said they arrested two persons.









*As Waldheim Ends Mideast Tour*

# Syria Said Ready to Extend Mandate of UN Golan Force

By Jonathan C. Randal

DAMASCUS, Nov. 27 (WP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim went back to New York today, leaving behind an impression that Syria will renew the expiring mandate of the UN peace-monitoring force on the Golan Heights despite suggestions to the contrary.

Within hours of his departure early this morning, Syrian sources dropped the last of the pretenses they had fostered since Mr. Waldheim began his five-day Middle East mission, which took him to Israel, Egypt, Lebanon and twice to Syria.

Zuhair Mohsen, effective second-in-command of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander of the Syrian-controlled as-Saiqa guerrilla group, told reporters that renewal of the UN observers' mandate was expected. He said: "Renewal will take place more than once as the military situation requires that the Middle East conflict remain frozen until we are in a position to reactivate."

Despite Syrian efforts to link renewal to PLO participation in future peace talks, the sources said that Syria would now settle for assurances that the UN would give Middle East affairs top priority and that Mr. Waldheim would personally try to speed up the peace process.

Last night, as Mr. Waldheim was involved in a four-hour meeting with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, UN sources predicted that the UN Security Council debate scheduled for Friday might drag on into Saturday or even Sunday, when the mandate is due to expire. The UN General Assembly's Middle East debate is scheduled to begin Monday.

Observers wondered if Mr. Waldheim's Middle East mission had not unnecessarily complicated a rather routine renewal of the mandate.

Local UN officials here were said to have let Mr. Waldheim know several weeks ago that his presence was not necessary.

Moreover, President Assad himself had said as much in mid-October in a Kuwaiti newspaper interview. Mr. Assad stated then that the 1,220-man UN force would constitute no obstacle if Syria decided to go to war.

Some observers found the Waldheim presence best explicable in terms of an effort to improve his image now that Mexican President Luis Echeverria is competing for the secretary-general's job.

### Syria Ties to PLO

Syria was reliably reported to be determined to push ahead with its alliance with the PLO even if unable to impose its will on the Security Council, where the threat of a U.S. veto effectively blocks efforts to win a peace-talks role for the guerrilla organization.

The Beirut newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour reported that at the Soviet Union's suggestion Syria would propose amending the wording of Security Council Resolution 242 to imply reciprocal Israeli recognition of the PLO and PLO recognition of Israel.

The newspaper said that the amended resolution would no longer describe the Palestinians' plight as a refugee problem but would refer to their legitimate rights as a people—and, in turn, would oblige all in the region to work for peace and security. The formula was said by the newspaper to have been worked out with the PLO.

### Israelis Raid Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Israel said today that its troops killed a suspected Arab guerrilla collaborator, captured another and blew up a house during a brief raid last night in southern Lebanon.

The military command said that there were no Israeli casualties in the raid on Kfar Kila, about 1 1/2 miles inside Lebanon.

The slain Arab was identified by Israel as a village resident who had helped guerrillas in attempts to infiltrate into Israel in the last two months. The man's house reportedly was blown up. The command said that another resident suspected of aiding guerrillas was brought to Israel for questioning.

# *Calm Gains In Beirut but 6 Are Killed*

BEIRUT, Nov. 27 (UPI).—A lull in the fighting between Christian and Moslem gunmen permitted some cautious inhabitants of Beirut to go out in the streets today but the killing of three men kept the luxury hotel area deserted.

At least six persons were killed and 13 injured today, raising the toll this week to at least 70 dead and 150 injured.

The police said three Lebanese leftists were killed and 13 wounded when a rocket-propelled grenade they were practicing with exploded in a high school gymnasium. They were identified as members of the Lebanese Communist party and the Kurdish Democratic party.

Three Christians were stopped and shot down by Moslem leftists near the Holiday Inn in the hotel district, witnesses said.

Some banks opened for the first time this week but the central commercial sector remained deserted. However, many citizens left their homes to buy food for the first time since a cease-fire collapsed a week ago.

The few motorists traveling across the city avoided the seafront area and traffic was light in the Kantari sector, which was ravaged by fighting last month.

Meanwhile, French peace envoy Maurice Couve de Murville met with President Suleiman Franjieh and Premier Rashid Karami to review the results of his weeklong contracts with rival militia and political leaders.

Mr. Couve de Murville had said earlier in the week that he had completed the fact-finding stage of his mission and was now ready to start drafting concrete proposals for reconciliation of the warring groups.



Associated Press.

**FEATHERLESS—Mrs. W. A. Wisson of Sligo Ky., owner of the bald duck, Soupy, has no explanation for the bird's natural nudity, and the duck isn't talking.**

# World Church Council Told Of Severe Financial Crisis

By Marjorie Hyer

NAIROBI, Nov. 27 (WP).—International inflation has created for the World Council of Churches the severest financial crisis in its 27-year history, delegates to the organization's fifth assembly were told yesterday.

Presenting a generally gloomy financial report, Dr. Ernest Payne said that the council, which groups 271 Christian churches having a total of 500 million members, can survive only with the most stringent economies.

Dr. Payne, one of the council's six presidents, and Dr. Philip Potter, its general secretary, assigned the delegates to the three-week meeting the task of setting priorities among the WCC's functions. The delegates' decisions will guide the executive committee in trimming the budget to the level of expected income.

A dispute over the WCC stance on the Middle East surfaced yesterday when an Egyptian delegate criticized Dr. Potter for his opposition earlier this month to the controversial United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism.

### His Plea to the UN

Dr. Potter, from his headquarters in Geneva, had issued a widely publicized statement calling on the UN to "reconsider and rescind" the anti-Zionism resolution.

Bishop Athenasius of the Orthodox Coptic Church of Egypt took advantage of a discussion following Dr. Potter's WCC progress report to the council to criticize Dr. Potter for issuing the statement regarding Zionism.

"I would hope that in the future Dr. Potter would humiliate himself to consult with the churches in the Middle East before issuing such statements," Bishop Athenasius said. He attempted to introduce a resolution on the matter but was ruled out of order because the assembly was not in deliberative session.

Dr. Potter said later that he expects the Middle East question to surface again before the assembly ends.

In a review of WCC events since the assembly last met seven years ago, Dr. Potter defended the council's often controversial involvement with such secular affairs as racism, sexism, world hunger, pollution and the growing gap between rich and poor.

These and other "issues of our time," he said, "are global in character and need global perspectives for action. There is urgent need for mobilizing world Christian forces to meet them . . . We have sought to face the global challenges of our time with a global outlook."

He acknowledged that many have criticized the WCC for "diverting the ecumenical movement from what they consider to be its proper task of working for the unity of the church and a true confession of faith in Christ."

### 'Inescapable' Duty

But all the secular concerns addressed by the WCC focus "on the human race itself—men and women, singly and corporately," he continued. "The churches which follow Jesus Christ are called to recognize their inescapable responsibility for humanity," he said.

Dr. Potter, a Jamaican who has been general secretary of the WCC for three years, concluded the generally friendly discussion of his report with an emotional appeal for understanding by the 2,500 delegates, advisers, guests and observers.

"I have been plagued by the way in which the WCC is constantly misrepresented" as being "concerned only about social matters," he said. "Our work throughout has always been based on the centralities of our faith."

"It is on that basis that I stand before you," Dr. Potter declared. "It is on that basis that we are gathered here. It is on that basis that we are doing our work together these weeks, and I hope and pray that you and the press will be honest in interpreting what we stand for."

# Gen. Gastilovich Dies, Commander Of a Soviet Army

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The Soviet Defense Ministry announced the death of Lt. Gen. Anton Gastilovich, 73, a veteran of the Bolshevik revolution and commander of the Eighteenth Army in World War II.

An obituary in the ministry's daily Krasnaya Zvezda signed by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Defense Minister Andrei Grechko said Gen. Gastilovich died after a long and difficult illness.

The son of a poor peasant, Gen. Gastilovich joined both the Communist party and the Red Army in 1919, when he was 17 and the civil war was at its height.

### Paul A. Porter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—Paul A. Porter, 71, a Washington lawyer who held a succession of key federal jobs a generation ago, died in a hospital early today.

Mr. Porter choked on a piece of lobster while dining at a restaurant with his wife and two other couples Friday night and never recovered.

With the late Thurman Arnold and Abe Fortas, he founded the law firm of Arnold and Porter in 1947.

In 1956, he married Kathleen Winsor, author of "Forever Amber."

### Luther A. Huston

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Luther A. Huston, 87, who won the George Polk Memorial Award for his reporting for The New York Times, of the school-desegregation struggle that culminated in the Supreme Court verdict of 1954, died yesterday in Franklin, N.C.

**DEATH NOTICE**

CARL ZIGROSSER, museum curator and author, died November 26, at the age of 84 at his home in Montagnola, Switzerland. He is survived by a daughter, Carola, and his second wife, Laura Canade. Philadelphia papers please copy.

*Under Guard in His Palace*

# Ex-King Is a Virtual Prisoner In Sikkim, Newest Indian State

GANGTOK, Sikkim, Nov. 27 (AP).—The royal flag of Sikkim still flies from the palace of Palden Thondup Namgyal, the former chogyal (king), although he is now only a private citizen in this 2,600-square-mile Himalayan land that is India's newest state.

Dethroned in April after abolition of the 33-year-old monarchy, Mr. Namgyal, as he is known officially, is virtually a prisoner in the palace where he reigned for a decade with his U.S.-born queen, former debutante Hope Cooke. She now lives in New York City with their two children.

Armed Indian police surround the palace grounds, barring all visitors except those approved by the police commissioner.

The ex-chogyal, 52, can leave the palace when he wishes but he must tell the police where he intends to go. His royal flag apparently is displayed simply to soothe him.

Formerly surrounded by a coterie of Indian and Sikkimese advisers and a large staff of servants, Mr. Namgyal is a lonely man facing an uncertain future because of mounting financial difficulties and animosity from the state's anti-royalist political leaders.

An annual government grant of 2 million rupees (about $250,000), which was used primarily to maintain the palace, has been cut off.

The move forced Mr. Namgyal to dismiss more than half his personal staff, leaving him with about 10 servants, including a cook, a bearer, some sweepers and a driver.

The former chogyal's critics say that he should be able to live comfortably on revenue from his private holdings, which include a multi-story building rented for about $1,000 monthly for use by the local government's secretariat. He also has shares in a distillery and owns large tracts of land used for growing cardamom, a ginger-plant fruit which is Sikkim's main cash crop. His private income is estimated to be $2,000 to $3,000 a month.

But his sympathizers say that Mr. Namgyal can no longer count on revenue from his private estates because they probably will be taken over soon by the government under proposed land-reform measures. They also say that the government has stopped paying him rent for some of his private property, including the secretariat.

When Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited Sikkim last week, Mr. Namgyal met her for about a half-hour and urged her to help settle his future. Mrs. Gandhi said later that she hoped some matters could be resolved soon.

Although the ex-chogyal's political opponents once demanded that he be exiled from Sikkim, the new government seems willing to let him remain here, at least for the time being, as a private citizen.

Mr. Namgyal evidently wants to remain. "My country is Sikkim," he said in March. "I certainly want to live in Sikkim and die there."

On April 14, in an election supervised by Indian officials, Sikkimese voted 59,637 to 1,496 in favor of Indian statehood. He called the voting illegal, saying it should have been conducted by a neutral body.

After his meeting with Mrs. Gandhi, the former chogyal said to a newsman that he was under instructions not to make any public comments.

But he denied rumors that he was becoming an alcoholic recluse. "I'm well and I'm not drunk," he said, smiling.

Government officials deny that Mr. Namgyal is under any form of house arrest. They say he is kept under heavy guard to protect him from hostile Sikkimese.

However, the ex-chogyal's friends insist that the new government is afraid to let him move about freely because he could become a focal point of political opposition from persons who might be disenchanted with Indian statehood.

The fact that all Sikkimese, with rare exceptions, are barred from entering the palace would seem to indicate that the government is concerned about his having contacts with his former subjects, many of whom still revere him as a lama.

Living with him are two children of his first wife, who died about 15 years ago.

His second wife left Sikkim in 1973 after a political uprising reduced him to the status of a figurehead monarch.

Ex-Queen Hope evidently has no plans to return here.

Congress this month reinstated her U.S. citizenship, which she had renounced to become the gyalmo—or queen—of Sikkim in 1965, two years after marrying Mr. Namgyal when he was crown prince.



Former Chogyal of Sikkim

# *Series of Executives Jailed For French Work Accidents*

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 27 (IHT).—Two French company owners were sentenced to jail, another was arraigned and two more held in preventative detention in separate court cases this week involving on-the-job accidents.

Since a first executive was jailed last month for being responsible for allegedly unsafe working conditions that led to the death of a worker, several cases have arisen in France involving workers who have been injured or killed while working.

The new cases—which a leading French politician criticized as resulting from the "immaturity" of the judges—have thrown a scare into the business community.

In a statement yesterday, a professional group, the National Center of Independents and Farmers, condemned "this new system of justice that consists of systematically imprisoning plant managers in case of a work accident."

### Publicly Chastised

The first case in the series came last month when Judge Patrice de Charette, of Béthune in northern France, jailed a local plant owner to "show what I thought about work accidents." Judge Charette, 26, was publicly chastised by the minister of justice for mixing politics with his profession. The decision was reversed and the plant owner released.

In four different cases this week, the executives have been less fortunate. In one of them, in Troyes, eastern France, Georges Martin, 46, owner of a construction firm, was sentenced to 15 days in jail and a 40,000-franc ($9,100) fine for responsibility in the fall of a 17-year-old employee from a scaffolding. The boy was seriously injured.

The Troyes judge imposed the jail sentence even though the prosecution had asked for a suspended sentence.

In Rennes, in the west, Yves Bordini, 31, head of another construction firm, was given a one-month suspended sentence and a $450 fine yesterday for his part in the fatal fall of a worker from a company scaffolding.

And in Clermont-Ferrand, in central France, Guy Perron, also an owner of a construction firm, was arraigned in the death of a worker killed when a freight elevator spilled its contents on him at a construction site.

In Lyons, two owners of a demolition firm, Jacques and Louis Casta, who have been held in preventative detention for the deaths of two workers in an accident 10 days ago, were released yesterday while their case proceeds.

In yet another action, the Communist-led CGT labor union has announced that it was bringing charges against another Rennes-based company for the death of a worker last week. The union charged that 10 workers have been killed in construction work in the area so far this year.

The sudden upsurge of these cases caused Jacques Dominati, the leader of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican party, to charge yesterday that the judges were going too far.

"This has become contagious," Mr. Dominati said. "One judge contaminates another. They all belong, as if by chance, to the judges' [labor] union."

# Australians Tell Of Indonesia Sea, Air Raid on Timor

SYDNEY, Nov. 27 (AP).—Australian reporters said yesterday that they witnessed an Indonesian sea and air raid on Portuguese Timor, and Fretilin representatives in Australia repeated their assertion that a full-fledged Indonesian invasion of the colony is imminent.

Michael Richardson, a correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald, said he saw an Indonesian bomber—a World War II vintage U.S.-made Mitchell—and an Indonesian destroyer-class warship attack the area near Atabae and the port of Beacou on Monday.

The area is about 37 miles from the Portuguese Timor capital of Dili and 15 miles from the border with Indonesian West Timor.

Commanders of Fretilin, the leftist force that controls Dili and much of Portuguese Timor, told Mr. Richardson that the bombardment was the latest in a series that began Nov. 14.

Diplomatic sources in Canberra said there was no confirmation of direct Indonesian attacks on Timor. Native Timorese forces backed by Indonesia have been fighting Fretilin since the start of a civil war in the colony in mid-August.

Indonesian government officials have said repeatedly that Indonesia has no intention of invading Portuguese Timor.

# India Expecting Big Grain Crop

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (UPI).—India can hope for a record grain harvest of 114 million tons, mostly wheat, in the 1975-76 crop year, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation A.P. Shinde said this week.

"On the whole our country is in a very comfortable position as far as food is concerned," Mr. Shinde said in a speech at Bangalore, in southern India.

Nevertheless, the Ministry of Food expects to import about 5 million tons of wheat during the current crop year, most of it from the United States, paying cash on the open market. The imported grain will be used to build up reserve stocks.

# 3 KGB Chiefs Shifted in Soviet In Past Month

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The head of the KGB secret police in the Soviet Republic of Armenia has been relieved of his duties, according to a provincial newspaper that reached Moscow today. He was the third provincial secret police chief to be changed in the last month.

Kommunist, the Armenian Communist party and government daily, said that Arkady Ragozin had been replaced by Grair Michaelyan as chairman of Armenia's Committee on State Security (KGB). The newspaper gave no reason for the switch, saying only that Mr. Ragozin had been assigned to another job.

Reports from provincial newspapers said that Vasily Shevchenko had been transferred as head of the security apparatus in Tadzhikistan to the same post in Kazakhstan.

He was replaced in Tadzhikistan by Yevgeny Perventsev and in Kazakhstan took over from Evdokimenko Stepanovich, who received another job.

# Kreisky Favors Probe of Tactics By Nazi Hunter

*From Wire Dispatches*

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the target of a slander suit by Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, reiterated today his charge that Mr. Wiesenthal used Mafia methods but suggested that a probe, rather than a trial, would best support his accusation.

In reply to a question at a news conference, Mr. Kreisky did not rule out the possibility of a probe by a parliamentary committee. As to the slander suit, he said, "I did not file the suit; it is therefore not for me to withdraw it."

The suit had been filed by Mr. Wiesenthal after Mr. Kreisky said during a broadcast that the Nazi hunter was using Mafia methods. That statement followed Mr. Wiesenthal's charge that Freedom Party leader Friedrich Peter—a former Cabinet minister—served as an SS officer.

Mr. Kreisky, asked today about having told foreign newsmen that Mr. Wiesenthal had collaborated with the Nazis, stressed that he did not accuse him of collaboration. Some prisoners of the Nazis, such as Mr. Wiesenthal, had been leaders of work gangs, he said, and he had heard of complaints against Mr. Wiesenthal by prisoners who had worked under him.

"That is something entirely different than collaboration," Mr. Kreisky said.

# *Pravda Denies Kremlin Backs Tito Opponents*

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP).—The Soviet Union denied today it was supporting anti-Tito dissidents in Yugoslavia and accused "reactionary bourgeois propaganda" of trying to poison relations between the two countries.

An authoritative article in Pravda also cautiously chided the Yugoslav press for lending credence to reports that the Soviet Union is interfering in Yugoslav affairs.

The Western media "have once again been unleashing a campaign of insinuations, trying to interpret various aspects of the ideological-political life of the country and problems, which are being discussed in the Yugoslav press in a way which would cast aspersions, complicate the friendly relations of Yugoslavia with other Socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and resorting to the most incredible slander," Pravda said.

Moscow has repeatedly denied that it backs pro-Soviet elements against the government of President Tito but today's article was a particularly harsh reaction to recent news reports from Belgrade indicating that a Yugoslav-Soviet rift is growing over the matter.

The Pravda commentary was signed by I. Alexandrov, usually a pseudonym for a top member of the Communist party Politburo.

### Yugoslav Amnesty

BELGRADE, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Yugoslav President Tito today signed an amnesty affecting 535 prisoners to mark the Yugoslav national holiday Saturday.

# Racism Issue Divides FAO Conference

## Industrial Nations, Third World Split

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Nov. 27 (NYT).—The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations today concluded a three-week conference marked by a series of conflicts between developing and industrial countries and a last-minute struggle over the use of the word "racism."

The intensified political infighting, which dismayed many delegates from the industrial nations, was reflected in the adoption of a report recommending more food aid to such newly independent countries as Angola and Mozambique. But the approved document also referred to the view of "several delegates" that aid should also go to liberation movements "struggling against foreign domination or racism."

Twenty-seven nations, led by West Germany and including the United States, France, Italy and Britain, made clear their opposition. They said that they could not accept the term racism if it "was understood as including Zionism."

Guinea, backed by several other Third World delegations, had insisted on inserting the phrase and referred to the recent UN General Assembly vote condemning Zionism as a form of racism. The Guinea delegation argued that omission of the word from the report would run contrary to the United Nations Charter.

### Aid to PLO

At one point, over the objections of Israel, the United States and other countries, Guinea also argued that food aid go to the Palestine Liberation Organization. But this was dropped in the final report.

There was increasing worry here over whether Congress would now approve the U.S. share of the budget of the organization, which is the largest of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The United States pays a quarter of the budget, raised by the conference to a total of $167 million, a jump of 50 per cent.

The purpose of the conference, which is the governing body of the organization, was to assess food needs and plans for the future. In general, delegates were told that the world's food situation had improved somewhat, with some advances in India, Pakistan and other parts of Asia.

# UN Panel Votes Unanimously to Outlaw Torture

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (AP).—The General Assembly's Social Committee has approved a declaration banning torture and calling for the criminal punishment of torturers.

The resolution, the first UN motion directed specifically against torture, had been suggested to the Assembly by the UN's September congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Approval of the nonbinding declaration by unanimous consent Monday followed heated debate in the committee between the Soviet Union and Chile, which accused each other of torturing political prisoners.

The declaration says that nations may not practice or tolerate "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." It states that war, political instability or public emergencies "may not be invoked as a justification of torture . . ." and calls upon each nation "to insure that all acts of torture . . . are offenses under its criminal law."

The declaration defines torture as "any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted." The measure is subject to approval by the General Assembly. All 143 nations represented there have delegates to the Social Committee.

# *British Embassy Stoned in Fishing Protest in Iceland*

REYKJAVIK, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Icelanders threw snowballs, eggs and stones at the British Embassy here today in anger over the stationing of British warships inside Iceland's disputed 200-mile fishing limit.

Three windows in the embassy were broken in the incident, a repetition on a smaller scale of demonstrations in two previous fishing disputes between Britain and Iceland.

The police held some of the demonstrators, mostly youths, and prevented others in the crowd of 300 from leaping over the low stone wall surrounding the embassy garden.

Eric Young, first secretary in the embassy, said little damage was done and the personnel worked through the demonstration.

"But it was rather uncomfortable to be encircled by such a crowd, even though it was small and the police did a good job," he added.




هكذا من الاصل

# Hapag-Lloyd's 1974 profits up 28%

By Geoffrey Penny

HAMBURG—All records were broken last year by Hapag-Lloyd, West Germany's major shipping line, with total pre-tax profits soaring by about 28 per cent to DM 60,400,000. Net profit of DM 22,500,000 showed a DM 10.8 million increase on the 1973 figure.

Although no one at Hapag-Lloyd expects this outstanding performance to be repeated in the 1975 financial year, Hans Jakob Kruse, Chairman of the executive board, said: "We are cautious optimists and believe that this year's trading will remain satisfactory . . . If there are no further unexpected inroads into world trade or disruptions in the monetary sector."

A measure of the shipping concern's confidence despite the major world shipping recession is its 1975-1978 investment programme of DM 1,300 million—not far short of the total 1973 turnover!

In his annual report company Chairman Kruse said that there had been a 34 per cent growth rate in the total output of Hapag-Lloyd AG from DM 1,084 million to DM 1,452 million. Gross income was up by about 57 per cent from DM 312 million to DM 490 million. Reserves were given an injection of DM 68 million, while capital depreciation increased by DM 44.5 million to DM 144.5 million, including DM 47.5 million for special depreciation, with an additional DM 56.3 million held in reserve for the risks involved in the company's two supertanker contracts (one of them now converted to an order for six bulk carriers).

The Hapag-Lloyd Group turnover was up from DM 1,320 million to DM 1,760 million. Gross cash flow rose from DM 136.9 million in 1973 to DM 279.5 million last year. Profits per DM 100 nominal share went up from 1973's 11 deutschmarks to 47 deutschmarks.

In his annual report Herr Kruse pointed out that a shipping line is at a disadvantage compared with other industrial undertakings when there is a decline in exports, as in the first seven months of this year when West Germany's overall exports were down by seven per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In boom conditions in most industrialized nations the demand for West German manufactures was high, and West German industry, and its competitors, were running at full capacity. Higher prices due to deutschmark revaluations and increased costs could be passed on to potential customers without harming sales.

But now there is a slump in demand and excess capacity all over the world. Wage bills in West Germany, together with Sweden and Switzerland, are the highest in the world, having surpassed the American figure last year.

Herr Kruse pointed out that Hapag-Lloyd's "floating factories" were dependent on the volume of imports and exports to and from West Germany, Western Europe and, to a lesser extent, the rest of the world.

Investment involved in these "factories," the Hapag-Lloyd freighter fleet, ranges from about DM 50 million for a simple bulk carrier to close on DM 250 million for a large container ship with three sets of containers.

This considerable investment stands or falls by West Germany's ability to export and preparedness to import.

Hapag-Lloyd, West Germany's largest shipping line both from the standpoint of the number of vessels at sea and their total tonnage, is particularly hard-hit when the import-export flow declines in volume, but nevertheless Hapag-Lloyd management is very much on the side of those who champion the maximum of free and unframmelled world trade with a minimum of extraneous influences.

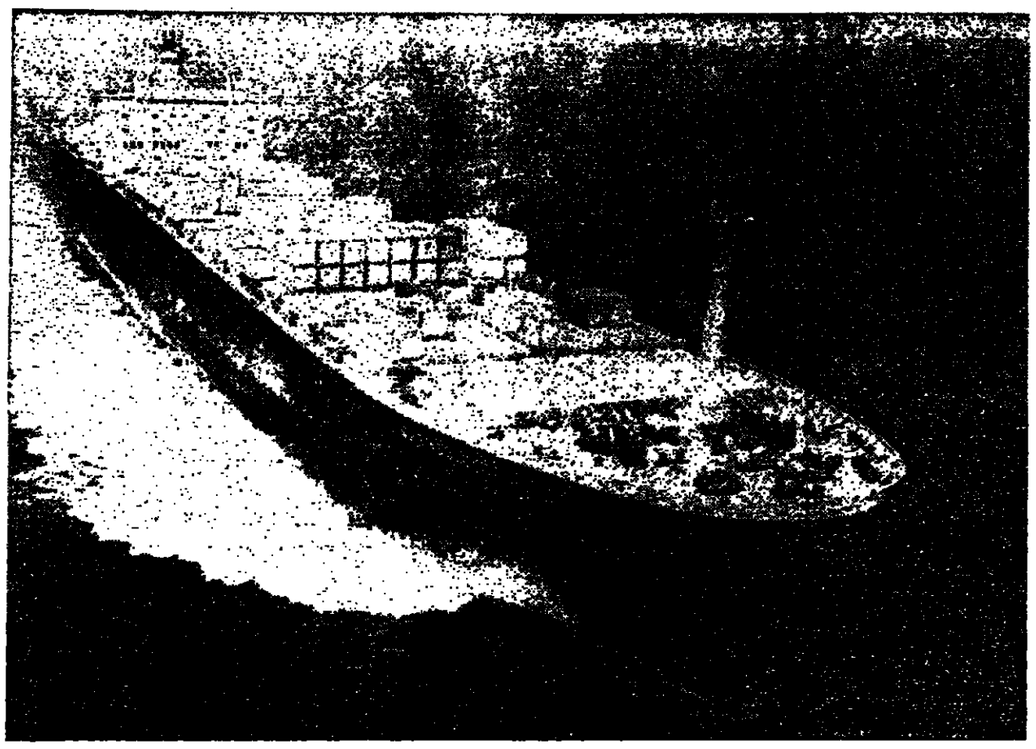
While shipping remains the backbone of the Hapag-Lloyd Group's activities, port and coastal services contributed DM 71.8 million to total external turnover in 1974. The executive board was particularly pleased with developments in the offshore sector, recently given impetus by Hapag-Lloyd's participation in Deutsche Offshore.

Setbacks had been experienced in the company's shipbuilding and repair operations, but in the tourist sector good results had been achieved with a turnover of DM 128.8 million.

Hapag-Lloyd Flug, the Group's airline, has developed according to plan, and although initial investments mean that the airline, founded only three years ago, has not yet broken through into the black, its future looks bright. Another three Boeing 727/100s will shortly be joining the line's fleet of five already in operation.

Hapag-Lloyd's plans to commence an airfreight division have been thwarted so far by bureaucratic red tape, some of it quite inexplicable. But the company reports that response from importers and exporters has been "tremendous", especially since there is no other West German charter airfreight company in operation.

Herr Kruse said in his report: "There is a real gap on the market to be filled. We regard this as confirming the need for an independent West German air cargo service operating according to customer requirements, and we hope that the authorities will not continue to put obstacles in our way."



The 48,864 dwt BREMEN EXPRESS on the route from the Far East. Built in 1972 the BREMEN EXPRESS has a capacity of 3,100 20-foot containers and a maximum speed of 26 knots.

## Prospecting for the Future with Deutsche Offshore

North Sea State West Germany was a non-starter until recently in offshore exploration and servicing, but this has been changed by the establishment of Hapag-Lloyd's participation in Deutsche-Offshore GmbH, Hamburg.

Veba (Berlin/Bonn), the giant West German energy combine largely owned by the Bonn government, originally established Deutsche-Offshore via its subsidiary Hugo Stinnes and along with the Costma Shipping Line, Hamburg. D.O.G. has paid-up capital of DM100,000, fifty-per-cent now owned by Hapag-Lloyd.

Hapag-Lloyd board member Karl-Hartmann Necker said: "In West Germany we have in Veba a giant crude-oil processing organization. In Deminex we have a licence-holder for drilling in the North Sea and other potential oilfields. We did not have a company for offshore exploration and servicing, however."

He continued: "Just at the time when we at Hapag-Lloyd were putting our minds to the question of establishing a company for exploration and servicing offshore D.O.G. was being established. It was only natural for us to participate, for offshore operations are a natural diversification for a shipping company such as Hapag-Lloyd."



Karl-Hartmann Necker

Dr. Necker pointed out that D.O.G. in the initial stages would work via the facilities available in Hapag-Lloyd's Transport & Service GmbH. Transport & Service in conjunction with Unterweser Reederei AG (URAG) proposes to operate a total of four vessels for offshore servicing and supply, three of which are already in service and the fourth is due to be delivered from Schichau Unterweser Shipyards (SUAG) in November. These are specially designed for North Sea operations.

These vessels, Dr. Necker said, are third-generation highly sophisticated multi-purpose tugs providing all manner of assistance to drilling rigs.

Transport & Service have also placed orders with SUAG for two anchor-handling tugs and with a Dutch shipyard for two 4,000-ton tugs to be delivered during next year.

Dr. Necker said: "We do not intend to operate throughout the whole spectrum of offshore activities. From the outset we have stuck firmly to the view that our best interests would be served by concentrating on specialist activities. Supply for instance."

D.O.G. does propose participating in actual drilling. Dr. Necker said: "We have plans for international cooperation, but at the moment it is not possible to go into these plans in greater detail."

Last year Hapag-Lloyd acquired a forty-per-cent interest in Offshore Espana s.a., Bilbao, the remaining equity being held by the Erhard Group and the Banco de Bilbao. Dr. Necker said that this company had placed orders with Spanish yards for two tugs for offshore work, scheduled for delivery in 1976.

He said: "Offshore Espana will be available to complement offshore exploration and servicing at points around the Iberian peninsula and in the Mediterranean. Of course we should prefer to participate in operations in the Spanish offshore areas."

Dr. Karl-Hartmann Necker was born in October 1925 in Stargard, Pomerania. He joined Hapag-Lloyd at the beginning of 1960 and has been a member of the executive board since 1963.

## Back to School — at Work

Managers at all levels in Hapag-Lloyd are expected to keep abreast of the times—so from time to time it's back to school for a week of exercises and lectures on the latest developments in management techniques.

Over the past twelve months junior and senior managers in the group have taken part in exercises devised by Dr Hans Detlef Werner, 35, responsible for personnel training in the Hapag-Lloyd group.

The week-long courses on management science include exercises on motivation, communication and cooperation. Participants are shown how to deal with conflict situations, how to talk to people in conflict situations and generate rapport, and at the end of this year a special course is to be introduced on decision-making analysis.

Dr Werner said: "The courses are basically designed to help managers in their decision-making function and to do everything possible to ensure that they make decisions that are 'right' for the company and the company's staff."

Group Chairman Hans Jakob Kruse and Deputy Chairman Karl-Heinz Sager along with board member Dr Horst Willner are among those who have attended the courses, as have all eight directors of the company.

At non-management levels the Hapag Group runs training courses for staff on electronic data-processing techniques, language classes, secretarial courses beyond shorthand and typing, tuition in planning techniques and marketing.

Dr Werner: "We have at the moment one hundred staff at language labs doing English courses—both male and female employees. At present we only have courses in English, but we hope to extend our linguistic training programme to Spanish later."

Advance secretarial courses include tuition in modern communication techniques and social psychology in the secretary's office. Dr Werner commented: "This means how to deal with visitors, and of course how to deal with the boss!"

Planning staff are trained in the latest and most efficient methods of budgeting and personnel planning. Marketing courses are involved with such sectors as cargo-space selling.

Dr Werner said: "Marketing training is offered at the present to staff based in Germany, but we hope by the end of 1976 to be able to introduce courses for key men in agencies overseas."

## Free World Must Wake Up to Red Threat, Warns Kruse

Governments in the Free World have been "negligent in the extreme" by disregarding threats to liner shipping posed by East Bloc, particularly Russian, depredations in the carrier trade on any number of world routes, according to Hans Jakob Kruse, Chairman of Hapag-Lloyd Group, Hamburg.

Herr Kruse said: "Communist merchant vessel operations on trans-Pacific routes, for instance, have played havoc with the orderly running of scheduled liner services. But the Free West has done little or nothing about it."

He continued: "As a private corporation Hapag-Lloyd alone can achieve very little. Solving this problem needs political initiatives. Agreement must be reached on an international basis, be it the Unctad Code, multilateral government agreements or an OECD accord. A way must be found for shipping lines such as Hapag-Lloyd operating within the confines of normal commercial risk to compete on an equal basis with non-commercial operators."



Hans Jakob Kruse

The dangers to the Free World are considerable, Herr Kruse warned. He said: "The irony is that the Russians now dictate freight rates in the Pacific. And their hold on the trade is getting tighter all the time." This gives Moscow a daunting opportunity to meddle in the economic well-being of the Free World, Herr Kruse, 45, said.

But come what may Hapag-Lloyd intends to remain in the big league of world shipping lines. He said: "Our purpose is to carry Europe's trade to and from the Continent, and we shall continue to do so. Things are a little tough at the moment, but I am sure that by mid-1976 the current economic doldrums will be behind us."

Evidence of this confidence in an upturn in oceanborne trade is shown, Herr Kruse maintains, by the Hapag-Lloyd investment programme which includes orders for three bulk carriers to be delivered in 1976/77, another six multi-purpose tramp/liner vessels by 1977/78, the 386,000dwt ULCC Bonn next year, and two charter tankers each of 150,000 tons by the end of 1976.

And Hapag-Lloyd's second major interest, tourism, has not yet reached saturation point, according to Hapag-Lloyd's Chairman. "We sell instant sun, and the demand for that continues unabated."

The Hapag-Lloyd group tourist division is the second largest interest employment-wise, with 1,700 staff. Expansion proposals include buying wide-bodied jets to meet increasing demand for mass tourism. And the 21,500-ton cruise liner Europa, catering for more exclusive holidays, is scheduled into Hapag-Lloyd tour programmes for the next two to three years at least.

But it's not all plain sailing for Hapag-Lloyd, Herr Kruse admits. West German corporation taxes are too high, higher than in Japan, Scandinavia and Britain, he complains, putting West German shipping lines at a disadvantage with competitors. Also the ever-present nightmare of the wage and price spiral will remain a headache for commercial enterprises in the West over the next ten years for sure, in Herr Kruse's view.

Disquiet has been caused, moreover, by the Bonn government's moves to expand worker-participation in management (Mitbestimmung). Herr Kruse commented: "I fear this may interfere with the economic running of an enterprise, particularly one such as ours, which calls for swift decision-making. If we get entangled in a series of bureaucratic procedures our economic effectiveness will be hampered."

Hans Jakob Kruse was born in 1929 in Hohenhorst, Schleswig-Holstein, not far from Hamburg. He joined Hapag-Lloyd on 1 October 1963 and has been a member of the board since 1968. Two years ago he became spokesman for the executive board.

## Recession Will Soon be Conquered, Says Sager

I am confident that within six months an upturn in trade with the United States and Japan will replace the current doldrums, and the slackening off of cargo carrying which is currently bedevilling shipowners will be a thing of the past," predicted Karl-Heinz Sager, Deputy Chairman of Hapag-Lloyd.

He continued: "And within six months of an American/Japan pick-up there will be a pick-up in Europe."

Herr Sager believes that the American trade problem is now "psychological." He said: "We must remember that America represents millions of consumers with a high standard of living and massive purchasing power. At the moment Americans are reluctant to buy, they are not going out and signing hire purchase agreements as they used to because they have a vague sense that all is not well. But when this psychological reluctance is dispelled an upturn will ensue."

Like all other world shipping lines Hapag-Lloyd has been hit by the slackening off of world trade, and ships are not putting to sea fully laden with cargo; but optimistic Herr Sager said: "I believe we are doing marginally better even now than our competitors because we have a large, efficient organisation soliciting for cargoes."

One aspect of the present decline in world trade highlighted by Herr Sager is iron and steel being shipped from Europe to America. He said: "Usually we handle 20,000 tons annually, but now the trade is as low as only 1,000 tons."

And another source of Herr Sager's optimism is the strengthening of the American dollar against the deutschmark. This has definitely put new cheer into West German shippers.

Herr Sager pointed out: "We earn $1,000 million in dollars annually. If there is a ten-per-cent hardening of the dollar against the deutschmark this does not of course mean that we automatically pocket $100 million more, since we have expenditure that has to be met in dollars. But an improved exchange rate of course does help us."

Karl-Heinz Sager is a great believer in 'cargo sharing' in liner shipping. He maintains that this is not only a practical solution to current liner service problems but is a necessity.

He said: "I see a number of very positive elements in the Unctad Code of conduct for liner conferences. In my opinion it gives liner shipping the chance to improve the conference system and come to 'cargo-sharing' arrangements wherever possible on a commercial basis."

Pleading for cargo sharing arrangements Herr Sager maintains these would primarily allow a coordinated and orderly supply of modern tonnage in line with the respective trades.

He said: "This, I'm convinced is a fundamental necessity for commercial operated liner shipping in the future."

However, despite Herr Sager's sanguine attitudes towards the future he recognises that life is tough today. He said: "Freight rates have become almost a matter of taking what you can get and what the trade will stand. Margins have to be very narrow. If freight rates get too unrealistic trade can be killed. Delicate manoeuvring is called for."

Another black cloud on the shipowners' horizon is the depredations the Trans-Siberian railway has made to Far Eastern services. Herr Sager said there had been a very heavy downfall in eastbound cargoes, presenting a very gloomy picture. But the West German-China maritime agreement recently signed in Peking would, he believes, be of considerable benefit in the long run for West German shipowners.



Karl-Heinz Sager

As President of the Common Market Shipowners Association (CAACE) Karl-Heinz Sager has expressed considerable disquiet at East Bloc dumping.

Karl-Heinz Sager was born in 1931 in Kiel. He joined Hapag-Lloyd in January 1961 and has been on the board since 1969. Two years ago he became the deputy spokesman for the shipping line's executive board of directors.

The statistics are alarming. When ships at present under construction for Russia are in commission almost twenty per cent of the world's cargo-carrying fleet will be flying the hammer-and-sickle mercantile flag. At present the Soviet Union only controls twelve per cent of the world cargo fleet as compared with the Common Market's 22.2%.

Herr Sager points out that jumps of this order in merchant tonnage available for cargo-carrying are alarming, particularly as it can be argued that East Bloc freight rates charged are calculated more along political lines than according to the advantages and disadvantages of normal commercial risk.

## Mildred Scheel to Launch *Bonn*

Mildred Scheel, wife of Federal President Walter Scheel, has agreed to launch the 386,000 tons deadweight supertanker Bonn, being built for Hapag-Lloyd by AG "Weser", Bremen.

The launching of the tanker giant, the largest vessel in the West German merchant fleet, is scheduled to take place in April next year. The Bonn, when she is in service, will become the flagship of the West German merchant navy.

The ship's vital statistics are: 370 meters long and 64 meters wide with a draught of 21.96 meters. She will be able to ply the world's oceans at a service speed of sixteen knots.

## *Members of the Hapag-Lloyd family*

**Hapag-Lloyd Reisebüro GmbH.**, was founded in 1948 and has its headquarters in Bremen. With 65 offices throughout West Germany the company, employing over 1,000, offers a full travel and holiday service.

**Hapag-Lloyd Flug GmbH.**, also with headquarters in Bremen, has been in operation since June 1972. The airline has six Boeing 727/100s in service and another two on order. The company operates chartering services for major package tour operators.

**Hapag-Lloyd Transport & Service GmbH.**, began operating in July last year and employs approximately 300 people. The company has a tug fleet of 32 units, operating from Bremen, Bremerhaven and Wilhelmshaven, and is becoming actively involved in offshore developments. Coastal shipping, agency operations and consultancy are also listed among the company's activities.

**Hapag-Lloyd Werftbetrieb GmbH.**, was set up in January 1973 in Bremerhaven. The yard has two dry docks, 335 and 222 meters long, four heavy duty cranes with lifting capacity of between 50 and 100 tons along with a floating crane. Capable of handling diverse ships' repairs, the yards employ 1,800.

**Lütgens & Reimers** is a subsidiary of Hapag-Lloyd Transport & Service. The company is engaged in tug operations—10 units—in Hamburg, offers tug services at sea and has in commission six transport pontoons. The company operates in inland shipping with one 'Europa' lighter II A, 80 barges with a load capacity of 16,000 tons and 34 with a capacity of 7,000 tons. L & R employs 300.

**Unikat Hafenbetrieb GmbH.**, was established in January 1974. The company employs 460 in quay-side operations, container packing, stowing and operating floating docks.

**Unipert Hafenbetrieb GmbH.**, has taken over the activities of Hapag-Lloyd Stauerei, Bremen.

**Deutscher Container Dienst GmbH.**, employs 350 workers. The organisation is responsible for handling the parent company's container operations involving 30,000 dispositions per month. DCD has 25 offices throughout Europe.

**'Niedersachsen' Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft**, founded in 1921, is concerned with marine insurance, specialising in insuring ships' hulls and cargoes. The company, with its head office in Hamburg, also operates in Bremen.

**'Linerbally' Ladungskontroll GmbH.**, controls on and off-loading, mainly on Hapag-Lloyd vessels. The company employs nearly 100.

**Ozean Service + Reparatur GmbH.**, Hamburg, is a merger (January 1975) of four Hapag-Lloyd subsidiaries to handle ship repairs, fitting out, providing spare parts, and most recently, with the acquisition of A. W. Naht and A. W. Niemeyer, a full container and trailer taskings system service operating worldwide. The company employs 300, with staff working round-the-clock to provide emergency services.

**Kosmos Bulkschiffahrt GmbH** serves clients in the worldwide bulk-trade, operating a fleet of 6 modern bulk-carriers of a total of 280,000 dwt. Three additional vessels of more than 100,000 dwt have been ordered for delivery over the next 2 years.

### *Associated Companies*

**CONTRANS Gesellschaft für Containerverkehr mbH** has 16,000 20-foot TEU containers for leasing to clients worldwide. The company employs 120.

**Richmers Linie KG** operates a regular liner service to mainland China.

# 'The world is my stamping ground'

## HAPAG-LLOYD'S WORLDWIDE NETWORK

By Ron Alpe

Albert Ballin, who pioneered Hapag's successes in the last decades of the nineteenth century, used to say, "Mein Feld ist die Welt," which means, 'The world is my stamping ground."

And this proud motto, carved in gilt letters in the entrance hall to Hapag-Lloyd's head offices on Ballindamm, Hamburg, is as true today as when Albert Ballin expanded Hapag into the world's largest shipping line.

Hapag-Lloyd has 465 agencies all over the world. The company's 45 cargo ships with a capacity of approximately 791,000 dwt serve 231 ports in all five continents.

Total cargoes carried last year amounted to 7.2 million freight tons, and the freight ton-mile product amounted to 69,000 million units. Liner services' revenue totalled over DM 1,337 million.

Liner services to the Eastern Hemisphere—East Asia, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand—had a good share of the excellent cargo to be carried in both directions during the first half of 1974, the company reports.

The joint service to Australia (AECS) plans to incorporate New Zealand into the container transport service. Rickmers Lines service to China continues to suffer from inadequate port facilities in the People's Republic. The China coast service should show a satisfying growth in the months ahead, however, with the signing of the West German-China maritime agreement which, among other items, absolves the shipping line from having to pay the 3.03-per-cent tax on freight charges imposed by the Peking government and guarantees "equal access" to cargo.

Liner services to North America—East Coast, Canada/Great Lakes, the American Gulf and North Pacific—have all enjoyed good traffic flows, leading to a balancing of Eastbound/Westbound trade performance. This meant that profitability was considerably increased. The company is pressing ahead with extending containerisation of the services to Canada, the American Gulf and the American Pacific Coast.

The services to the various areas of Latin America—South America West Coast, Mexico/Gulf, West Indies, Central America and North Brazil—also improved. The upsurge in homeward-bound traffic played a considerable part in this improvement.

A long-term agreement has been concluded with Ecuador to assist in establishing a national shipping line. Under the terms of the agreement the new line, Transnave, purchased the Hesseastein.

The service to the Canary Islands was discontinued during 1974 because it had become unprofitable, but preparations for a full container service to the Caribbean are well under way. This service, to start in the summer of 1976, will be operated in conjunction with British, Dutch and French partners.

The Hapag-Lloyd worldwide network includes Hapag-Lloyd International s. a., Panama, with an issued share capital of DM 30 million. The company operates eleven cargo vessels providing liner services sailing under the West German flag.

Other wholly owned Hapag-Lloyd subsidiaries include Hapag-Lloyd Belgium S.P.R.L., Brussels, Hapag-Lloyd (Hong Kong) Limited, Hong Kong, Hapag-Lloyd Basel AG, Basel and Hapag-Lloyd (U.K.) Limited, London. Hapag-Lloyd France was added to the group's subsidiaries at the beginning of this year.

Hapag-Lloyd maintains regular cargo liner services in fourteen world trading areas, and the company claims that no other system of transportation can offer such a widespread network of bases around the globe.

It goes without saying that an essential basic feature of any cargo liner service is to adhere strictly to schedules and to sailing frequencies, while at the same time maintaining a degree of flexibility so as to take advantage of opportunities that might arise and unexpected developments affecting clients' interests that can be catered for.

All fourteen of the Hapag-Lloyd trading areas are tightly organized and largely autonomous. Each is controlled by experienced managers in daily telex contact with the head office. For its part, the head office is in constant communication with agents in foreign ports and, via radio-telephone links, with Hapag-Lloyd vessels at sea.

Hapag-Lloyd, in a recent policy statement, denied that the company was concerned with owning the world's largest fleet, adding, "nor do we believe that we should serve our worldwide trade by building only the largest vessels that yards can produce."

### Customer is king

The company is more concerned with achieving the optimum in economical services for clients, services that are rationalized so that they can in part help offset the drastic cost increases of the current inflationary spiral.

The capacity and character of Hapag-Lloyd vessels are, the company emphasises, determined by the need for high flexibility and strict planning in the services they provide. At group headquarters at Ballindamm in Hamburg Hapag-Lloyd management takes the view that the safest and most modern method of cargo transportation is the container vessel. For this reason the company continues to expand its container services with fast, third-generation container liners.

The Hapag-Lloyd fleet includes the 44,600 tons deadweight München LASH vessel. And in Hapag-Lloyd thinking flexibility is again the keynote. The company is fully prepared to expand its barge-carrying LASH services if, in future, it proves advisable to make greater use of inland rivers and canals

### New North American Service

Hapag-Lloyd re-opened the weekly container service between Continental ports and Halifax, Canada, in September, further extending their North American operations. Loading harbours are Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremerhaven with cargo bills of lading for Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Quebec. The first vessel to ply the new service was the Mosel Express, 15,635 tons dead-weight.

## Why Hapag, Why Lloyd?

Hapag, an abbreviation of Hamburg Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien-Gesellschaft, was founded in May 1847 by a group of Hamburg merchants with a view to establishing a regular packet service between Hamburg and North America, mainly to offer inexpensive passage across the Atlantic to German emigrants.

Official statistics reveal that 1,386,293 Germans emigrated to America between 1841 and 1860, many of them carried in the sailing ships of the Hamburg line.

Then came steam and the sailing ships could no longer compete. Hapag, following a policy of 'if you can't beat 'em join 'em,' took to steam in 1855.

When Hapag took over the Carr shipping line, one of its rivals, the company also acquired the services of dynamic Albert Ballin, who built up Hapag into the world's largest shipping line. By the outbreak of the First World War Hapag operated 175 ocean-going vessels with a total of 1.3 million gross register tons, regularly calling at more than 400 ports all over the world.

At the end of the Great War the Hapag fleet was no more, but under the leadership of Wilhelm Cuno, later to become German Chancellor, the Hapag organisation was rebuilt.

In cooperation with American lines Kerr and later Harriman, the company operated 173 vessels of 1.1 million GRT by 1926. The early thirties slump hit the company hard, but by 1936 Hapag was once more 'on the crest of the wave,' and when the Second World War broke out there were 109 vessels flying the Hapag flag.

During the Second World War the Hapag fleet was once more totally destroyed, and it was not until 1950 that the company again got moving. In 1968 Hapag introduced its first two container vessels, which were joined by two contributed by Norddeutscher Lloyd, forming the Hapag-Lloyd Container Line. This cooperation was a continuation of the mutual help Hapag and Norddeutscher Lloyd had offered each other during the period of build-up after the war.

Norddeutscher Lloyd was officially founded on 20 January 1857 in Bremen with a paid-up capital of three million talers. From the very beginning the company was conceived as a major undertaking, operating from a broad base—tugs, salvaging and marine insurance.

The first steamship line was opened between Bremen and Britain, and in June 1858 the Bremen opened up the Norddeutscher Lloyd route between Bremerhaven and New York. In 1885 the line was appointed to carry the German posts to Southeast Asia and Australasia.

In 1913 Norddeutscher Lloyd carried its ten millionth passenger across the Atlantic. When the First World War was declared there were 135 vessels flying the company flag with a total of 983,000 GRT.

As with Hapag at war's end the fleet was destroyed, but by the mid-twenties Norddeutscher Lloyd ships were again plying the routes served before the war.

As with Hapag the Great Depression of the early thirties hit Norddeutscher Lloyd, but the company weathered the storms and by the outbreak of the Second World War the Norddeutscher Lloyd fleet included seventy ocean-going vessels. At war's end the destruction of the fleet was more total than in 1919, however.

From 1950 onwards Norddeutscher Lloyd began to reconstruct its fleet partly by purchasing vessels from Swedish and French owners.

In 1968 Norddeutscher Lloyd and Hapag began to cooperate more closely with the advent of containerisation. More container vessels were ordered, but these expansions required considerable financing. It was obvious that Hamburger Packetfahrt Actien-Gesellschaft and Norddeutscher Lloyd would be in a stronger position standing shoulder to shoulder, so on 1 September 1970 the two shipping lines, household names in German shipping for more than a century, agreed to amalgamate, and Hapag-Lloyd was born.

### Vital Statistics

Hapag-Lloyd, Hamburg/Bremen, employs nearly 11,000 people, operates 62 vessels of 953,324 GRT—making the company the largest line in the West German merchant fleet—operating six per cent of the world's full-container vessels afloat. The fleet sailed 6,100,000 nautical miles during 1974—equal to 338 trips round the Earth or 18 voyages to the Moon and back. The company serves 231 ports and has 465 agencies throughout the world. Hapag-Lloyd's cruise liner Europa, 21,500 GRT with accommodation for 570 passengers, along with the line's freighters carry 12,000 sea-board travellers annually. The tonnage shipped per annum by Hapag-Lloyd vessels would fill 180,000 railway wagons, which, if linked together would stretch from Hamburg to Tunis. The average age of the cargo fleet vessels is 7.6 years.

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Herald Tribune
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# Close Call in Lisbon

The Communist threat to Portugal is far from over, but the strong, effective actions ordered by President Francisco da Costa Gomes—resulting in the rapid collapse of a concerted rebellion by leftist forces—will greatly encourage the democratic majorities in both the armed services and the general population. For once, the President, who had not only tolerated but appeared to sympathize with leftist maneuvers in earlier crises, recognized that it was imperative to re-establish promptly the authority of the government.

It was a close call, nonetheless, with Communist-directed paratroops and others capturing four air force bases, imprisoning the loyal air force chief, seizing the national television station and broadcasting a barrage of anti-government declarations. But the rapidity with which loyalist commandos ended the rebellion demonstrated again that the Communists have nothing approaching majority support in the armed forces.

It reflects great credit on the Portuguese that they have survived 18 months of intense ideological strife with the loss of very few lives. But appeasement of an unreconstructed Stalinist party and its allies, which commanded well under 20 per cent of the vote last April, would cost, rather than save, lives over the long run.

President Costa Gomes must have learned by now that it is impossible to retain in key commands Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who had publicly denounced the government he is sworn to serve and demanded its replacement by an "authentic left-wing government." The President's credibility will plummet from its present high level if he bows to leftist pressure to reinstate this officer as Lisbon region commander.

One more formidable hurdle has been cleared on Portugal's rocky road to democracy and majority rule. It will not be the last. In addition to giving all possible support to the moderate government of Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, the United States must press home to the Soviet Union at every opportunity the clear and present danger to détente in Moscow's encouragement of crude Marxist power-grabs in Portugal as well as Angola.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# The King Review

Attorney General Edward Levi acted with forthrightness in directing two senior officers of the Department of Justice to review the investigation of the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King jr. to determine whether a reopening of the case was in order.

Even before the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence Activities had uncovered the FBI's six-year campaign to destroy Dr. King's effectiveness, black leaders and other Americans of both races were raising sharp and troubling questions about the case. For example, the intercontinental flight of James Earl Ray, Dr. King's convicted murderer, seemed extraordinarily sophisticated for such an ordinary man, and his legal defense seemed bizarre and often strangely inept.

The committee's revelations, particularly the strong indication that the FBI had attempted to suggest suicide to the civil rights leader, add grotesque dimensions to the doubts. The very least one can wonder, considering the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover's feelings about Dr. King, is whether he could have put his agency's whole heart into the investigation of the assassination. Given the weight of all the doubts, Mr. Levi's two associates have a very heavy burden in the continuing federal effort to revive the people's faith in the processes of justice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Britain and the Turbulent Celts

The home rule promised to Scotland might turn out to be only another experiment in regional government. But a good deal of the pressure for it is coming from separatists who have an independent nation in mind. Britain's Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, has now offered both Scotland and Wales their own regional assemblies "to exercise wide governmental responsibilities." How wide? How much of its present power does the British Parliament intend to turn over to the new assemblies? That, of course, is the central issue in the debate now getting under way. For London, it is a matter of working out a compromise with local interests while avoiding any concessions that might strengthen the separatists. Always present in the background there is, unfortunately, the example of Northern Ireland.

The pledge of home rule to Scotland and Wales has nothing to do with Northern Ireland—not, at least, in any formal or legal sense. But there is a certain psychological resonance by which policy in one case will inevitably affect the climate in the others. Things are not going well just now in the long and bloody triangular struggle that is consuming Northern Ireland. The British Parliament in London has been anxiously trying to reestablish some sort of regional government in the province, but its efforts keep breaking down at the same point. It pushed the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority into a constitutional convention that has just drafted its report. But this report, the product of months of work, merely reiterates the Protestant demand for simple majority rule that, in view of the iron tradition of bloc voting there, only means perpetual Protestant rule. Again the search for a formula to share power between these two disparate communities has failed, and again, presumably, London will have to send the convention back to try again. It was because of systematic abuse of majority rule by the Protestants, and their discrimination against Catholics, that Britain abolished the original provincial assembly three years ago and undertook direct rule from London in an attempt to end the guerrilla warfare.

* * *

But in recent weeks the number of political killings has suddenly risen. The current fighting is being carried on not only between the Protestant and Catholic forces, but apparently among rivals who claim to be under the same banner. Occasionally it seems to degenerate into something close to protection racketeering, in which competing gunmen vie in levying their taxes on a suffering neighborhood. Meanwhile the bombing campaign has been carried to London with renewed ferocity by an element of the Irish Republican Army that long since crossed the border that divides political zeal from mental illness. The purpose of these bombings is to render the rest of Britain sufficiently weary of Northern Ireland that it will pull out the troops and leave the wretched province to sort out its own destiny.

The long sectarian feud, and of course the mindless violence, distinguish the history of home rule in Northern Ireland from the prospects for it in Scotland and Wales. Inevitably, the support for national independence has been greatly augmented in Scotland by the rising estimates of the oil reserves under the North Sea. Scottish separatists assume that independence would confer on them the title to most of Britain's North Sea fields. Oil takes a curious grip on people's imaginations. However great the wealth that it brings, the public always overestimates it and usually by very large margins. To the Scots, a historian might point out that the world has rarely dealt generously with those small countries that are totally dependent on one commodity. An economist might add that the North Sea oil is extremely expensive to produce, and would be highly vulnerable if world prices ever started to decline. But that kind of consideration does not seem to have made much of an impression so far. For Scottish nationalism, oil has turned a nostalgic romance into a political force of considerable momentum. Mr. Wilson's skill in dealing with it may turn out to be as important as in anything that he has undertaken in his long career.

* * *

Each of the great ancient kingdoms of Western Europe is now confronted with urgent demands from their minorities for one degree or another of autonomy, cultural or political. In Spain it is the Basques and the Catalans, in France the Bretons and recently the Corsicans, in Britain the Celts. It is the effect of a generation of unprecedented prosperity and international peace on people who are beginning to take for granted the benefits for which they originally constructed central governments. The declining loyalty of citizens to the nation states is one of the basic characteristics of current European politics. But, particularly in view of the Northern Irish experience, it is very much open to question whether the smaller ethnic communities will prove better guarantors of the basic values of human decency.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

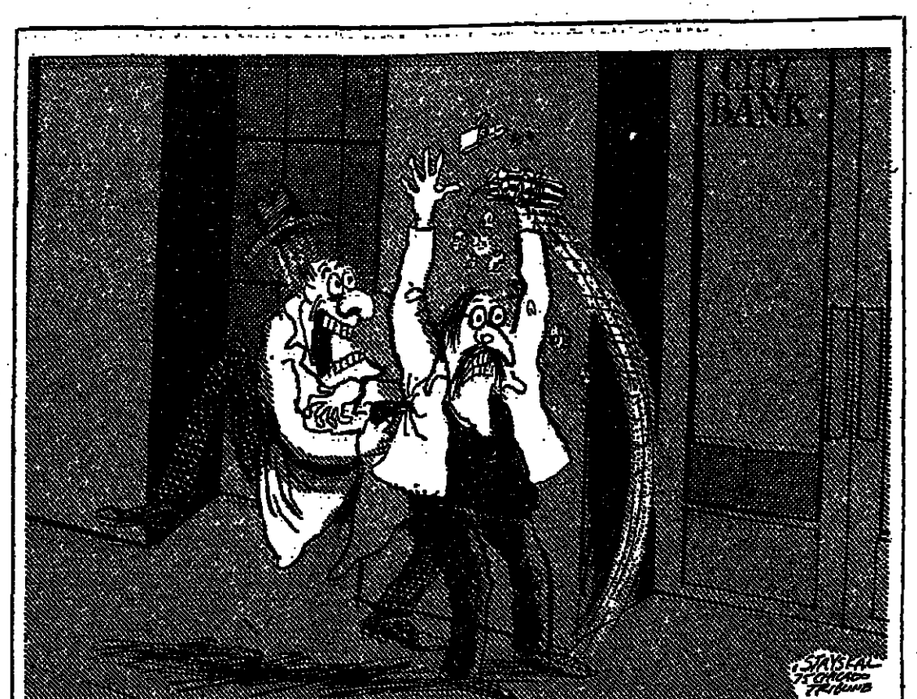
**November 28, 1900**

WASHINGTON—In the preparation of an Army increase bill for Congress, the military committee is divided between Secretary Root's plan, providing for a maximum of 100,000 men with a minimum of 50,000; and General Miles' scheme of a permanent effective fighting force of 80,000 men, with authority to the President to enlist an auxiliary force of 20,000 at any time he may deem necessary.

### Fifty Years Ago

**November 28, 1925**

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.—Bishop Collins Denny advises every man to wear a moustache as the last distinctive badge of masculinity that women have left him. "Wear one," he told the 300 delegates to the North Carolina Methodist Conference. "That's all the women have left us. They cut their hair and wear men's clothes, but they can't wear a moustache. It's your badge of masculinity." The bishop wears one himself.




*'Dis Is a Stickup... Yikes!'*

# *New Economic Order: A Myth*

**By Yves Laulan**

PARIS—Yes, it *is* catchy and *does* have a nice ring to it. The phrase "new economic order" has been an instant success, conjuring up visions of overdue justice, international magnanimity, and altruism. Certainly only a spoilsport or a misanthrope would dare to detract from this noble concept by questioning its inevitability or desirability.

But, in fact, are we not fooling ourselves by speaking of any kind of international economic order? Creating a new order implies that an old international economic order, like some well-defined religious order or architectural style, once existed. The truth is that today, as yesterday, no body of rules or laws governs monetary and trade relations among nations. What the economic world has known in recent years has been merely a precarious equilibrium among nations, some dominant, others dominated. The system has not been one of stability and order but rather one of continuous change or, put more aptly, of dynamic disorder.

### *Bipolar Conflict*

If, nevertheless, we try to define the factors that have controlled international economic activity in the years since World War II, we should first identify the bipolar conflict between the United States on the one hand, and Europe and Japan on the other. The relationship was characterized by the powerful domination of the United States which, by imposition, created a kind of relative stability. A turning point, however, came in the 1960s when U.S. hegemony was for the first time challenged by the European partners. The Japanese stayed in the wings, mostly content to maintain the prudent posture dictated by their special security problems. A series of U.S.-European confrontations through the early 1970s, at first discreet and polite, later more and more in the open, began to shake the economic and political leadership of the United States.

In December, 1973, as if matters were not difficult enough, a second source of antagonism was added to the U.S.-European conflict: the conflict between oil producers and oil consumers. The issues, often wrapped in ideology, have been debated strenuously, sometimes bitterly.

And now, a third conflict, long dormant, has emerged on the world scene: North against South, the "haves" against the "have-nots," the Third World against the Rest of the World.

### *Tinderbox*

The original bipolar schema has been complicated by the appearance of these new antagonistic poles, intricately intertwined according to differing economic interests and political allegiances. The economic world is engaged in an earnest threefold conflict. Our present international economic "order" is in reality a tinderbox.

It is clear as regards the first two conflicts, Europe versus the United States and OPEC versus oil consumers, that confrontation cannot go beyond a certain point because of a basic interdependence of interests. Confrontation pushed to an extreme in these cases will eventually entail a common loss instead of a relative gain by either party.

The situation is not the same, however, with respect to the North-South confrontation. Here, basic interests are perhaps irreconcilably divergent and prospects for constructive dialogue and a reasoned solution are much less promising.

The North-South confrontation is not new. The problems of underdeveloped countries entered the world conscience shortly after the war and received commendable attention from several developed countries and international institutions. The objective, of course, was to close the enormous gap that existed between the advanced and the backward countries. After many years of hard work and illusions, however, the result was that, far from catching up, the destitute nations were lagging further and further behind.

There were two basic reasons for the disappointing performance. First, the poorest three-fourths of mankind experienced a postwar demographic explosion as a result of medical progress and improved diets. Economic development, when it occurred at all, was outstripped by population growth.

The second reason was that the very concept of economic development proved a failure. Framed in purely technical or financial terms, the standard development programs were invariably frustrated by the barrier of the human factor. The theoreticians underrated the formidable obstacle that Man himself, with his frailties and inefficiencies, represented in the development process.

The Club of Rome recognized the virtual impossibility of obtaining for everyone on the planet the same material conditions. As Malthus wrote, "at the banquet of Nature there is not room for everyone." Indeed, as a practical matter, the aspirations of the Third World cannot be satisfied in full. No development scheme, however daring, could assure for seven billion people the same living standard. The Club of Rome would like to try, but what it neglected to say is that a worldwide equalization of the human condition could only be achieved through a process of strains and convulsions of unprecedented magnitude.

Until now, the advanced countries have not really taken the problem seriously. Despite the apocalyptic forecasts of a few Cassandras, the prosperity of the "haves" was never in jeopardy. What threat, after all, could come from an unarmed multitude?

### *Role of A-Arms*

The inevitable proliferation of nuclear weapons to a large number of developing countries will shake this complacency. Even with unsophisticated nuclear weapons, poor nations can inflict on rich and highly vulnerable societies destruction much greater in relative terms than the damage they would suffer in retaliation. The situation would be, as it were, the transposition of hostage-taking blackmail to the state-to-state level.

The world is witnessing the first skirmishes of a conflict that will probably spread over the last quarter of the 20th century, i.e., the great fight for the appropriation of the world's natural resources. The meager results of the various conferences on the rights of the sea, which ended last March in Geneva, herald more serious problems to come. Access to energy resources remains a critical area of contention. Food supplies and raw materials are being brandished as political weapons.

The North-South conference scheduled to begin in Paris next month will attempt to prepare the ground for an agreement. The agenda is similar to the agendas of numerous other international conferences that have taken place in the past: energy, stabilization of raw material prices, technological advances, and financial aid. The novelty in this conference is the apparent will to create a wondrous new international economic order. The aim is to create assymetrical relationships in the fields of international finance, trade, and money that will permit a reversal of the power system that now operates decisively in favor of the rich countries. These proposals, of course, are tantamount to establishing an institutionalized system of social security at a world level, just as similar systems in advanced societies insure an allocation of resources different from that which would result from the free play of the market.

The major obstacle to the process of a worldwide redistribution of wealth is obviously the fact that a change in international economic relationships means sooner or later a change in power relationships. The developed countries, in other words, could in time find themselves in a position of political and economic dependence with respect to the underdeveloped countries.

The second and foremost obstacle is that the change in the international rules would involve extensive internal disruptions in the advanced countries. Industrial structures, means of production, employment, distribution of income among various social groups, and levels of consumption would all be affected. Obviously, such fundamental economic changes could not take place without equally fundamental political changes.

Social groups and societies as a whole do not usually have a special inclination for suicide. It is therefore highly probable that the planned revolution will meet with extreme resistance, if not violent opposition, as soon as the first practical consequences on the standard of living are felt.

Thus, a new international economic order requires an acceptance of revised power relationships and a radical change in individual and group behavior in the advanced countries. Is it displaying an excessive lack of confidence in man to suggest that such a change is not likely to happen soon or easily?

## —*Letter*—

### Mr. Moynihan

Mr. Moynihan, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, is an asset to international relations in times of disclosures and out-in-the-open opinions. President Ford endorses the spirit of his representative.

Mr. Moynihan is not concerned with traditional diplomacy that aspires to nothing more than to further national interest.

Mr. Moynihan, who conforms to a much wider precept, is the new style UN member envoy who prefers clear understanding as a basis for discussion and progress to the mechanics of an out-of-date concept. He is thus using his platform as it should be in the spirit of the UN Charter, supporting international unity in the interest of humanity.

LOUIS LANGLAIS.
Lodève, France.

## *Democracy in Industry*

# A Workable World

**By A.H. Raskin**

BONN—After more than two decades of flickering experimentation, dozens of still only dimly linked programs on both sides of the Atlantic are providing increased hope of progress toward improving the quality of work life and giving workers in major industries a sense that they are not merely ciphers in gigantic corporate structures.

Even worldwide recession has not thwarted efforts at work reform ranging from tiny undertakings in agricultural villages in India to a "totalistic approach" planned by West Germany's Ministry of Science and Technology with a five-year budget of more than $100 million in government funds. The common thread in all the experiments is to create more democracy in the work place, with hoped-for benefits in productivity.

Under that umbrella, however, the adaptations are infinite, some so far-reaching that they seem destined to reshape the creaky economic system of the West along lines that could bring broader regular involvement in decision-making and lessen the danger of explosive confrontations between the power centers of capital and labor.

### *EEC Trend*

In the countries of the European Economic Community, the trend is toward co-determination on the West German model, with workers sharing representation with stockholders on corporate boards.

In Sweden, the unions consider that too conservative; they are talking of a proposal that would go far beyond shared power to outright control. However, the pooled fund through which control would be acquired is so speculative and so far in the future that even its enthusiasts acknowledge it is at least a quarter-century away.

By contrast, there is nothing speculative about the strides made through labor-management cooperation in both Sweden and Norway in involving workers in redesigning their jobs to eliminate many of the discontents that reflect themselves in high absentee and turnover rates, sloppy workmanship and occasional sabotage.

The efforts of Volvo, Saab, Kockum Shipyard and other Scandinavian industrial giants to make traditional production lines more flexible and to organize workers in groups with a high degree of self-direction are fast becoming the inspiration for similar efforts in Switzerland, Italy and France. In Great Britain, Prime Minister Harold Wilson is about to initiate a tripartite study in the whole field of work humanization and industrial democracy.

The most extensive initiative, by far, is the one getting under way in West Germany. It coincides with a contemplated expansion in the degree of union representation on company boards, but the two developments are not integrally linked.

With characteristic thoroughness, once the West Germans decided to launch an "action program for the humanization of work," they prepared to go all out. Not only do they plan to cover all aspects of blue collar and white collar activity in large and small firms and in civil service but also to seek new ways of organizing the performance of work right up to corporate management.

It is also their plan to involve scientists in the development of a social balance sheet sufficiently sophisticated to measure all the costs and all the benefits of the various experiments in human, industrial and environmental terms.

The largest single experiment will be in the huge Volkswagen plant at Salzgitter, West Germany, which will act as a testing ground for the whole West German auto industry in a three-year experiment.

The big worry among the social scientists supervising the Volkswagen venture—Eberhard Ulich of Zurich and Max Thurnauer of Oslo—is that it not be suited to the hierarchical structure of the company and its dominant union. The scientists almost quit at the outset out of fear that the company had embarked on the experiment merely to prove it would not work.

But these fears were allayed by the reputation of the local plant manager as a maverick apprehensive about challenging the conventional wisdom of his industrial peers.

"Our basic mission," said Mr. Thorsrud, "is how to bring meaning back to the job. Since the start of the industrial revolution, we have moved in only one direction—toward increased bureaucracy."

### *Trend in U.S.*

The United States, which has scarcely been in the vanguard of the trend toward job enrichment and worker democracy, is happily not going to be a total dropout. A New Work in America Institute is about to be established, with a board of directors drawn from management, labor and government.

It represents an implementation of the one specific proposal made in the "Work in America" report which rocked the Nixon administration when it was released by Elliot Richardson, then secretary of health, education and welfare, three years ago. The White House disowned that report, with its caustic comments on the frustrations many workers felt in dull, empty jobs.

Three years have brought a new awareness of the need for change. Now, with Richardson among its founding members, the new institute will help bring the United States abreast of Europe in the changing world of work.

# The Light and the Dark

**By Anthony Lewis**

BOSTON.—To give thanks in adversity may seem strange, but there has been truth in the paradox since the first Thanksgiving Day. This year we celebrate just after learning terrible things about ourselves as a country. But there is reason for thanks even in the pain of discovering that the U.S. government has from time to time made a policy of assassination.

In other countries—in many—such news would arouse not much more than a shrug. That it still shocks us is a sign that idealism persists after all the hard knocks of recent years. Indeed, Americans are more sensitive to the claims of law and humanity now than they were a few years ago, before Vietnam and Watergate.

And of course there is strength in the telling of the assassination story. As Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C., put it, we should be proud of our ability to "reveal and discuss improper, unpopular governmental actions" and should see in it hope for "the continued existence of our free society."

### *Ford's Objections*

Yes, but the truth was almost not told. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities had to get past the most strenuous objections to publish its assassination report. President Ford said publication would "do grievous damage to our country" and "seriously impair our ability to exercise a positive leading role in world affairs."

If there is any one lesson in the horrors of recent years, one might think, it is the danger of secrecy. The commitment to war in Indochina grew in secrecy, as did the terrible means by which the war was waged. The whole catalog of abuses called Watergate depended on secrecy. So did the perversion of intelligence agencies, foreign and domestic.

But the demand for secrecy goes on, despite the evidence of disasters it has bred. In a sense that is not surprising. Secrecy is power—for the few who know the secrets. They will naturally struggle to suppress information. But the phenomenon is broader than that, and more dangerous.

Consider the House Intelligence Committee's attempt to get certain material from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Its most important subpoena was for past State Department recommendations, from 1961 to 1974, for covert operations abroad. President Ford invoked executive privilege on that, Kissinger rejected the subpoena and the committee voted to cite him for contempt.

The State Department treated the committee action as lèse majesté. To do that to Kissinger was "unbelievable," an assistant said, "on the eve of an important meeting, two weeks before a presidential visit to China and less than a month before a major NATO meeting." Somehow one doubts that Secretary Kissinger would find any other time more convenient for a test of the legal issues.

But the executive branch can always be expected to defend its power with warnings about the national security. The depressing aspect of this case has been the lack of understanding elsewhere, much less support for the House committee and its chairman, Otis Pike, D-N.Y. It is as if, after all that has happened, the old unthinking worship of presidents went on undimmed.

An amazing example came from The Washington Post, amazing because The Post fought the presidential mystique so bravely in Watergate. A Post editorial on the Pike-Kissinger dispute said the House committee had behaved with "abandon" and "forced an unnecessary and unwise confrontation." Executive privilege must be maintained here, the editorial said, to protect "the confidentiality of the presidential decision-making process and conduct of the nation's foreign policy."

The Washington Post was evidently wrong about who sought the confrontation. The White House handled the Pike committee brusquely, for reasons that are now plain: Ford and Kissinger were shifting to a policy of total noncooperation with the congressional intelligence inquiries.

On the merit, could any serious investigation of U.S. intelligence fail to examine what sort of proposals for covert action were made in the past, and how they were considered? As for protecting "presidential decision-making," the assassination study showed that one grave weakness in the handling of covert activities has been the absence of clear presidential control.

By the standards of that editorial, Ford's argument against the assassination report was right. For that matter, Richard Nixon should have stood on executive privilege and kept the record of the Plumbers concealed. Trying to understand The Post's inconsistency, one can only conclude that Henry Kissinger operates much more effectively among the Washington press than either of his presidents.

The main reform now likely to emerge from the intelligence investigations is a permanent congressional watchdog committee. But without access to the facts such a committee would be a bad joke. We might as well find out now, in a test of the Pike subpoena or one from the Senate committee, whether Congress has the will to play its constitutional role in defining and controlling intelligence activities.

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# When Frenchwomen Write A Book About Americans

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, Nov. 27 (IHT).—Two Frenchwomen have gone to New York, talked with women about their problems and regurgitated a dozen interviews in a new book, "Quand les Femmes se Disent" (When Women Speak), published in French by Editions du Seuil.

What is important about this book is not its insights into the condition of the American woman, but its commentary on the problems of collaboration between the co-authors—in traveling together, in meeting people together, in domestic entanglements back home in Paris, in writing the work that will also serve as the thesis for their master's degrees in American civilization at the University of Paris.

The book has been received with a lot of hullabaloo in the French press as a pioneering example of what truths emerge when women finally speak out, but the authors' conscious decision not to analyze the interviews or comment on them results in an unorthodox work that tells more about the interviewers than the interviewees and more about the French than the Americans.

In some ways, Malka Weksler and Evelyne Guedj have a lot in common—they are both French, feminists, Jewish, late starters educationally and late bloomers professionally, and were born in the same month of the same year. But they are, in fact, an odd couple. Mrs. Guedj is dark, quiet, a widow with two children and beautiful. Miss Weksler is blonde, vivacious, single and overwhelming. She does most of the talking and interrupting.

They first met on a plane to New York, later got together in Paris to talk about doing a project together on women. Finally, they decided to go back to New York and talk with women in the feminist movement. They later dropped this idea, although all the people interviewed had a high level of awareness about women's problems. With no firm idea about whom they would talk to, the women figured that, when they arrived, they would just take their chances. After all, they had both overcome greater barriers.

Each woman has had a difficult life. Mrs. Guedj's husband was killed, and she found herself alone with two young children and no job and little education. She enrolled in university at 30, went to work for Claude Levi-Strauss's Laboratory of Social Anthropology, and now edits his revue, "L'Homme." "Evelyne has had a life that I call 'legitimate'," said Miss Weksler. "Wife, mother, widow. Myself, I have lived alone since 13. I have worked for 25 years. This gives us different ideas about life."

### Formal Education

Miss Weksler didn't start her formal education until her mid-20s when she hired tutors and cajoled friends to help her get a baccalaureat. Her early schooling was a war casualty, during which her Jewish father was deported and she lived clandestinely in a convent. She started studying for the baccalaureat at 25, then went on to university. "There's a huge difference between the U.S. and France in education. I met with a lot of prejudice because of my age," said Miss Weksler, who now teaches education in a Paris technical school.

She cited her religion as one reason she feels more at ease in the United States than in France. "Being Jewish here doesn't mean the same as it does in America. My father was turned in to the Gestapo by the French. Don't forget there was a war here, an occupation and a collaboration of French who participated in the massacre of the Jews."

Miss Weksler's frustration with society is more vocal than her colleague's. In the book, Mrs. Guedj rummaged around in her psyche to find answers to their frequent collaboration problems. Their roles evolved spontaneously. "Malka asked the questions and I took notes or worked the tape recorder," recalled Mrs. Guedj. "I became the trustee of the word instead of talking myself."

Due perhaps to her colleague's timidity, Miss Weksler promptly took over the interviews and the relationship began to deteriorate. Mrs. Guedj has recounted painfully the various stages of hostility, made bearable by infrequent periods of harmony. Part of the problem was her own feelings of being torn between the book and her domestic responsibilities, complicated by a live-in male friend who resented her long hours of work away from him.

### Problem of Terrain

The second problem was one of terrain between the two women. "Each must have her own territory," wrote Mrs. Guedj. "I would write about the aspect of the work that posed the 'feminine' problem, our own, that of all women. Malka would speak about her own schedule and the method she used to conduct the interviews."

Miss Weksler's ability to strike up friendships with strangers makes some of the interviews frank and sometimes funny. Evelyn Reed, author of "Problems of Women's Liberation," and the grandperson of women's lib, expressed her glee about no longer having to dress up. "I had to walk on needle-shaped high heels and wear a hat, jewellery, all the weapons. Women [today] stuffed all that in the garbage, went out in jeans and sweaters, and I said to myself, 'Here it is! I've waited a long time!' And I burned my bra, but in secret," she confided to Miss Weksler.

No conclusions were reached in the book. "We didn't have the pretension to come away with a total impression of the life of American women," Mrs. Guedj stated. Miss Weksler is impatient at the idea. "I don't want to answer questions that lead to generalities. They mean nothing. The conclusion of the book is that the dialogue among women is still open."

Of the interviewees themselves, it should be stressed that they are not American women but rather New York women, transplanted or native, black or white. As such, they do not give a picture of what American women think, if such a picture exists. Most of them were also to the left politically in varying degrees, from mild Democratic party liberals to Marxist revolutionaries.

The reluctance to be committed makes the book a little undernourished as does the naiveté and amateurishness in the interviewing. Those liberated women did not even know how to use a tape recorder, and worse, waited until they arrived at their first interview to figure it out.



Michel Szabo.

Malka Weksler and Evelyne Guedj, authors of a book on New York women.

# 'Ben Hur' Gets a Circus Treatment

PARIS THEATER

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 27 (IHT).—"Ben Hur" has now been metamorphosed into a full-scaled circus pageant at the Nouvel Hippodrome, Porte de Pantin.

It is based on the novel by Gen. Lew Wallace, a Union Army veteran who went back home to Indiana, and got religion and, in the 1880s, wrote a story of Rome at the time of Christ. The book was an instant best seller, but the general refused to permit a dramatization until that shrewd impresario Abe Erlanger persuaded him that a stage version would carry his religious message *to millions more. The play* opened on Broadway in 1899 and was a huge success.

So was the 1926 movie version, directed by Fred Niblo. But it cost so much to produce, MGM did little more than cover costs. The 1959 remake was artistically inferior but financially more rewarding.

It is probable that Gen. Wallace would approve of the Jean Richard version at the Nouvel Hippodrome. The religious overtones have been preserved with an opening tableau of the Nativity and with the three kings arriving on camels. The historical background is emphasized by the Roman soldiers entering Jerusalem and by the flashbacks to the court of the Emperors.

But, of course, it is the circus that is the thing. The gladiator combats with their "thumbs-up" and "thumbs-down" decisions from the imperial box lend a note of pagan cruelty. Hur rescues a Christian maid from the lions' cage, but the dance numbers and acrobatic feats are more John Ringling North than Roman. The pièce de résistance is the chariot race.

* * *

"Pique Soleil" (at the Théâtre La Bruyère) is Jacques Tessier's adaptation of an American play by Alan Rossett. It is, one suspects, a product of the 1960s and, being of such recent vintage, is already out of date.

In surrealistic fantasy form, it reports on the decline of a family as puritanism gives way to permissiveness. This satirical picture is no longer news and, though the problems may not have been solved, they have to be sensational in the theater. The company works frantically, making it a fairly lively show.

* * *

The French have a term for it—*"du chien."* That is, high style—and this rare quality is personified in everything Patachou does during her show at the Tour Eiffel restaurant. She is an exacting professional and genuinely chic.

Nothing is wasted in her performance, nothing is lost and no effect is vain. Patachou has extraordinary talent, extraordinary tact. She sings a love song, but without being mushy. She delivers a sardonic ditty—such as "Les Femmes de Mon Mari"—with frosty bite, but minus acrimony.

On the supporting program is Jean-Louis Bleze, an increasingly popular cabaret performer. He has an engaging, self-deprecatory manner and a fair amount of fresh material.



Philippe Grass
*. . . as Ben Hur.*

### $100,000 Stradivarius

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP).—A cello made by Antonius Stradivarius in 1721 was sold at auction today for $100,000. The cello, named the "Jansen" after an amateur cellist and collector who owned it years ago, was sold at Sotheby's.

# *From Detroit to Béjart's Ballet*

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—Dancer Dyane Gray-Cullert, soloist and ex-teacher with Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, is packing her bags for a month-long U.S. tour, this time with "Pli Selon Pli," which opened recently at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (IHT, Oct. 28), acclaimed by critics in Belgium and abroad. It will be her fifth U.S. tour with the company.

Miss Gray has come a long way in the past 35 years, from the humbler neighborhoods of Detroit to a leading position with one of Europe's leading ballet groups.

"It is a long story," said Miss Gray, who prefers to be called Mrs. Gray-Cullert, "and if you want to squeeze it into a newspaper article we'll have to be sketchy. My parents were poor and it was only through the help of an aunt that I managed to make my way east in '59, to the Philadelphia Dance Academy, augmenting my allowance from my aunt with odd jobs as waitress, baby sitter and model.

"I was," she added, "the only black girl at the academy. I graduated three years later with a major in dance and a minor in music.

"Now, one of my friends at school was a Finnish girl, Riita Nanio, who was trying to start from scratch a school for modern dance in Helsinki and on July 4th, no less, '63, I joined her to help out and did so for almost two years. The Helsinki School of Modern Dance, by the way, is a big operation by now.

"Then an apparently exciting offer came in from Stockholm—for a major part in the Ballet Academy's 'Jazz Ballet '64.' I accepted, and went across to Stockholm. It all seemed fine, the score was right and the part was right but there was one hitch . . . no money."

The Stockholm Ballet Academy was a more or less nonprofit organization operated on a shoestring by idealist choreographer Lia Schubert, now reportedly heading a jazz ballet company in Israel. It attracted a fair amount of aspiring dancers—some of whom later went on to at least national fame.

"Many of the other dancers lived at home and were fed and housed, and others had regular daytime jobs. Having only a preciously thin bundle of folding money, I started to ferret around for jobs—at one time I even considered stripping at a jaded once-fashionable restaurant-turned-nightclub . . . It was a miserable time."

Rescue came when Stockholm's Idéon Theater was setting up "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum."

"They needed someone for the part of a black courtesan dancer, and I jumped at the chance. When 'A Funny Thing' closed, I was accepted as a teacher and student at the then recently opened, state-operated Institute of Choreography, working under dancer-choreographer Birgit Aakesson, one of the leaders of modern dance in Scandinavia. We appeared on various stages and on Swedish television and the Swedish fanciers of modern dance began to recognize my existence. We even performed at the venerable Royal Opera.

"The spring of '67 was rainy in Stockholm and I had some time on my hands, I went off on a charter trip to Majorca for a two weeks' vacation. I was lying on the beach one day outside Palma when suddenly—out of the clear blue sea—appeared a tall, blond Viking; as it turned out he was the resident guide for our charter tour group, a student in economy and sociology at the University of Stockholm, earning some vacation money. It may sound like something out of a sentimental movie but the following year, in Stockholm, I became Mrs. Lars Cullert.

"I realized that living in Stockholm, married to a Swede, I had to learn Swedish and I did it in the easiest, and perhaps most effective, way possible—by reading Swedish translations of American comic books. You get your idioms right that way, and Lars helped me out with the pronunciation." Mrs. Gray-Cullert speaks Swedish with a noticeable Stockholm twang.

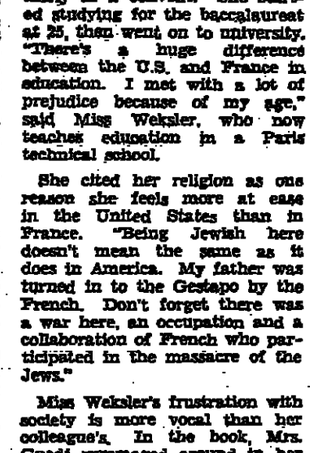
"In January '69, Mr. Béjart, needing a black dancer for his version of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, called and asked if I wanted to audition for the part and, of course, I did. The competition was stiff and I was nervous but, as it turned out, I got the part and a guest contract and in October I joined the company on a permanent basis. My husband found a job with a Brussels bank. Well, that's about it, I guess . . ."

Mr. Béjart will reportedly be back in the United States next summer to help celebrate the Bicentennial with a new, revised version of his 10-year-old Beethoven's Ninth. "Will you be along then as well?" she was asked.

"Naturally, I will," said Mrs. Gray-Cullert, Beethoven's Ninth is all about the understanding between people and peoples, and brotherly love, isn't it?"

Mrs. Gray-Cullert looked at her watch. "Oops" she said, "I have to run off to pick up Patrick at the play school and then go to the laundry. He was born in Brussels a couple of years ago. His daddy speaks Swedish to him, I speak English and his playmates at the play school speak French.

"And," she added with a giggle, "being a mixture of Midwest black and North Country Swede, he looks like a Puerto Rican."



Dyane Gray-Cullert
*. . . with Béjart.*

## SHARPS & FLATS

Shirley Bassey appears in Amsterdam, Nov. 28, at the RAI-congrescentrum, at 9 p.m., and then in Paris for concerts at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, Dec. 2, 4, 5 and 6. The proceeds of the concert on Dec 2 will be donated to Unicef.

* * *

Touring France, Ike and Tina Turner are in Besançon, Nov. 28, the Palais des Sports; in Rouen the following night, also at the Palais des Sports; in Paris, Nov. 30, for two shows at the Olympia, 2:30 and 5:30 p.m.; in Lyons, Dec. 2, at the Palais d'Hiver (two shows) and in Marseilles, Dec. 3, at the Palais des Sports.

* * *

PARIS—Gentle Giant will be at the Olympia, Nov. 29, at 4 p.m.

* * *

Saxman Hal Singer is in Brussels, Nov. 28 and 29, at Pol's; the next night in Ruisesede, Belgium, at the Bahaia Real; in Zurich, Dec. 1, at the Nova Park Hotel and in Geneva, Dec. 3-6, at the Popcorn Club.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartet, concluding their tour of Germany, will be in Wolfenbuttel, Nov. 28, at the Lessingtheater; in Hamburg, Nov. 29th, at the Musikhalle; in Flensburg, Nov. 30, at the Stadttheater; in Goslar, Dec. 1, at the Odeon; in Hannover, Dec. 2, at the Aegi and in Kiel, Dec. 3, at the Konzertsaal im Schloss. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

* * *

FRANKFURT—The folk group Edison Way will be at the Blachthof-Gaststätte on Nov. 30, at noon.

* * *

The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their tour of Sweden, are in Avesta, Nov. 28, at the Stor Hotel; in Ludvika, Nov. 29, at the Hotel Electra; in Umea, Dec. 1, at the Restaurant Dragonen; in Sundsvall, Dec. 2, at the Stadshotellet and in Halmstad, Dec. 3, at the Restaurant Norrekavaljaren.

* * *

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Fly, Robin, Fly" by Silver Convention; and in Britain, "You Sexy Thing" by Hot Chocolate.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.


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- and, of course, **"The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."**

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you. Many of the following Hudson Letter forecasts were contrary to public opinion when made, but have since proved accurate:

August 4th Hudson letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:
*"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant."*
(After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:
*"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as reflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."*

June 2nd Hudson Letter, on an Arab-Israeli settlement:
*"The short-term outlook for peace is far better than newspaper headlines would lead one to suppose... The more likely outlook, over the short term, is no Middle East war this year. For the medium term, the chance of a genuine settlement before 1980 is better than half-and-half."*
(A peace settlement was initialed by Israel and Egypt on September 1st.)

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:
*"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."*

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:
*"The oil producers' petrodollar suplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."*
(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its $ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards, Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than $ 500 million.)

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 425 | Abby Glen | 340 | 340 | 340 | |
| 3410 | Abitibi | $9½ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 300 | Acklands | $14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| 600 | Agnico E | 320 | 320 | 320 | + 5 |
| 2150 | Alta Gas A | $11⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 140 | Alta Nat | $22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ¼ |
| 1000 | Alliance B | 405 | 400 | 400 | — 5 |
| 1200 | Alminex | $5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 7700 | Atco A | $12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞ | |
| 3700 | BP Can | $11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 2900 | Banister C | $6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ½ |
| 4722 | Bank N S | $45¾ | 45 | 45 | — ¼ |
| 5706 | Bell Canad | $44¼ | 44 | 44¼ | + ¼ |
| 1025 | Beth Cop A | $11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 4800 | Block Bros | 355 | 335 | 355 | +20 |
| 300 | Bovis Cor | 101 | 100 | 101 | + 1 |
| 100 | Braior Res | 201 | 201 | 201 | + 1 |
| 300 | Bramalea | $5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 9600 | Brameda | 130 | 120 | 124 | — 7 |
| 3700 | Bridger | 320 | 310 | 315 | +15 |
| 325 | BC Forest | $16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 1000 | BC Phone | $11 | 10½ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 5600 | Brunswk | 370 | 370 | 370 | — 5 |
| 200 | Budd Auto | 450 | 440 | 450 | |
| 85 | Burns Fds | $9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| 7100 | Cad Frv | $10 | 9⅞ | 10 | |
| 2110 | Cal Pow A | $28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 500 | Camflo | $8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ¼ |
| 3050 | Campau A | 460 | 460 | 460 | + 5 |
| 16200 | C Nor West | 470 | 450 | 470 | +20 |
| 1166 | C Pakrs C | $19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| 1973 | Can Perm | $17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 9600 | C Tung | 245 | 240 | 240 | — 2 |
| 100 | Cdn Cel | 490 | 490 | 490 | + 5 |
| 100 | CGE | $24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 4335 | CI Bk Com | $26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ | + ¼ |
| 784 | Cdn Tire A | $47½ | 47¼ | 47½ | + ¼ |
| 1800 | C Utlties | $9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | |
| 1050 | Cassiar | $6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10450 | Celanese | 420 | 415 | 420 | +10 |
| 3450 | Chieftan D | $8¼ | 7⅝ | 8¼ | + ⅝ |
| 3600 | Coch Will | 40 | 36½ | 36½ | —3½ |
| 770 | C Holiday | 290 | 290 | 290 | |
| 13300 | Con Bldg | 234 | 222 | 231 | + 6 |

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# Toronto Stocks

*Closing Prices Nov. 27, 1975*

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3400 | C Rambler | 95 | 92 | 92 | — 1 |
| 7050 | Con Distrb | 355 | 345 | 350 | |
| 3063 | Cons Gas | $12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 4500 | Craigmt | 450 | 445 | 450 | +40 |
| 30 | Crush Intl | $7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Denison | $51 | 51 | 51 | |
| 1100 | Dicknsn | 480 | 460 | 460 | —25 |
| 50 | Dofasco A | $24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | |
| 6 | Du Pont | $18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ¼ |
| 1932 | Dylex L A | $7⅝ | 7¼ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| 2200 | East Mal | 205 | 202 | 202 | — 6 |
| 1405 | Electro A | 360 | 350 | 360 | +10 |
| 1000 | Emco | $7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 3100 | Falcon C | $6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 800 | Falcon | $29 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | |
| 200 | Francana | $8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ¼ |
| 300 | G Distrb A | $7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 508141 | Gnt Masct | 145 | 105 | 141 | +29 |
| 700 | Gibraltar | $5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | |
| 200 | Granduc | 115 | 108 | 108 | |
| 700 | Gt Oil Sds | $5¼ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Gt W Life | $50½ | 50½ | 50½ | — ½ |
| 1125 | Guar Trst | $5¼ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 2565 | Hawker S | $6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1100 | Hayes D A | $6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 1157 | H Bay Co | $15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 300 | Huron Eri | $25⅞ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 1200 | IAC | $18¾ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1392 | Inland Gas | $8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 613 | Int Mogul | 289 | 278 | 278 | — 2 |
| 11439 | Inipr Pipe | $12¾ | 12 | 12½ | + ½ |
| 1100 | Inv Grp A | $6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 1127 | Jannock | $5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 1656 | Kaiser Re | $10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4550 | Kaps Tran | 190 | 185 | 190 | +10 |
| 800 | Kerr A A | $10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 800 | Labatt A | $18⅝ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | |
| 1100 | LOnt Cem | 335 | 325 | 335 | +10 |
| 2500 | LL Lac | 145 | 145 | 145 | |
| 300 | Lob Co A | 495 | 476 | 495 | +95 |
| 1150 | Lob Co B | 470 | 470 | 470 | + 5 |
| 100 | Loeb M | 275 | 275 | 275 | — 5 |
| 300 | Mclan H A | $8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 4140 | MB Ltd | $18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | |
| 150 | Malgmi A | $14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 5210 | Moore | $49¾ | 49¼ | 49¼ | — ⅜ |
| 600 | Murphy | 445 | 445 | 445 | +20 |
| 505 | Nat Trust | $15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| 3651 | Noranda A | $31⅞ | 31 | 31¼ | — ⅜ |
| 4553 | Norcen | $10⅛ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Nowsco W | $8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 1800 | OSF Ind | 335 | 325 | 335 | |
| 100 | Orchan A | 230 | 230 | 230 | |
| 2430 | Oshawa A | 425 | 420 | 425 | |
| 3150 | Pamour A | 345 | 330 | 330 | —15 |
| 2475 | PanCan P | $17 | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 185 | Petrofina | $18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ¼ |
| 2100 | Pine Point | $29 | 28⅞ | 29 | |
| 1000 | Placer | $20½ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 500 | Que Sturg | 106 | 106 | 106 | — 4 |
| 1025 | Reed Oslr A | 490 | 485 | 490 | + 5 |
| 5710 | Revnu Prp | 79 | 72 | 79 | + 8 |
| 140 | Rothman | $14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 5525 | Shell Can | $15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 2066 | Sherritt A | $5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 1650 | Siebens | $10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | + ¼ |
| 452 | Simpsons | $7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 2702 | Simpson S | $9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ¼ |
| 400 | Slater Sll | $7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 800 | Slat W Can | $8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 800 | Southm A | $24 | 23¾ | 24 | + ⅜ |
| 200 | St Brodcst | $7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| 7405 | Stelco A | $27⅞ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | + ¼ |
| 600 | Steep R | 135 | 131 | 131 | — 4 |
| 37900 | Sundale O | 34½ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 9795 | Teck Cor A | 390 | 380 | 385 | +15 |
| 2646 | Teck Cor B | 320 | 290 | 310 | +20 |
| 200 | Teledyne | $5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 473 | Tex Can | $28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 400 | Thorn N A | $13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 5028 | Tor Dm Bk | $42⅛ | 42 | 42 | — ⅛ |
| 14560 | Tor Star B | $14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 255 | Traders A | $14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 2340 | Trans Mt | $10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 10493 | TrCan PL | $11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 50 | Un Carbid | $19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 5200 | UGas A | $7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 200 | Union Oil | $7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 100 | U Keno | $8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 1800 | U Siscoe | $6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | |
| 5800 | Upp Can | 115 | 108 | 115 | + 5 |
| 300 | Voyager P | $8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | |
| 404 | Weldwod | $10 | 9⅞ | 10 | + ¼ |
| 1400 | Welburne | $9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 32950 | West Mine | 310 | 295 | 300 | + 2 |
| 510 | Weston | $18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 75 | Wilroy | 74 | 74 | 74 | —15 |
| 1000 | Woodwd A | $18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 500 | Yk Bear | 208 | 208 | 208 | |

Total sales 2,382,404 shares

## Montreal Stocks

| Sales | Stock | | High | Low | Last | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1300 | Algoma | $ | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 3907 | Bank Mont | $ | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 1120 | Basic Res | $ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 4300 | Oba Indust | $ | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 550 | Dom Br Bk | $ | 31¾ | 31½ | 31½ | — ¼ |
| 585 | Imasco | $ | 27⅝ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 18029 | Power Cp | $ | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| 16420 | Price Co | $ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14½ | |
| 2545 | Royal Bank | $ | 31¾ | 31½ | 31½ | — ⅛ |
| 1645 | Roy Trust A | $ | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2400 | Steinberg A | $ | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 2100 | Zellers | | 455 | 450 | 45 | -1 |

Total sales 467,802 shares.

# Currency Rates

November 27, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | L. It. | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 2.6825 | 5.4490 | 103.575* | 60.36* | 39.26y | — | 6.8110* | 100.40* | 44.10* |
| Brussels (c) | 39.39 | 79.99 | 15.0575 | 8.86125 | 5.765x | 14.789 | — | 14.746 | 6.476 |
| Frankfurt | 2.6175 | 5.3198 | — | 58.84* | 3.830x | 97.50* | 6.645* | 97.88* | 43.03* |
| London (a) | 2.0387 | — | 5.3125 | 9.0985 | 1387.90 | 5.4495 | 79.97 | 5.4308 | 12.3535 |
| Milan | 683.40 | 1388.45 | 261.91 | 153.88 | — | 254.91 | 17.382 | 255.88 | 112.41 |
| Paris | 4.46875 | 9.02825 | 169.960* | — | 6.4980x | 165.732* | 11.300* | 166.300* | 73.200* |
| Zurich | 2.6732 | 5.4265 | 102.13* | 60.12* | 0.3911* | 99.68* | 6.80* | — | 44.0* |

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0880; Escudo: 26.02; Israeli £: 7.10; Peseta: 59.56; Schilling: 18.515; Sw. krona: 4.4075; Yen: 303.00; Belgian financial franc: 40.445; Canada $: 1.0103; Hong Kong $: 5.0335.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 *(a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.*

# International Bonds Traded in Europe

**Midday Indicated Prices**

**Dollar Bonds**

| Bond | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Air France 9½-82 | 102 | 103 |
| Asahi 10¼-80 | 102 | 103 |
| ASEA 8½-86 | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| Ashland 8-87 | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| Aust.I.D. 10¼-81 | 103¾ | 104¾ |
| Aust-Swiss 8-87 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| Bk Tokyo 7¾-76 | 99 | 100 |
| BFCE 9-82 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| B.N.P. 9½-81 | 102 | 103 |
| Borregaard 8¾-86 | 95 | 96 |
| Broken Hill 10-90 | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| Broken Hill 9½-81 | 101 | 102 |
| Carlsberg 8¾-86 | 98 | 99 |
| Carrier 8-87 | 88 | 89 |
| CNE 9¼-85 | 99 | 100 |
| CN Rhone 10-80/85 | 103 | 104 |
| Cons Food 7½-91 | 86½ | 87½ |
| Conoco 9-86 | 96 | 97 |
| Cont Tel 8¼-86 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| Copen Coun 7¾-87 | 85½ | 86½ |
| Copen Tel 8½-86 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Corning 8½-86 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Cut Ham 8-87 | 91 | 92 |
| Dana 8-87 | 90 | 91 |
| Denmark 9-82 | 100 | 101 |
| Denmark 7½-98 | 83 | 84 |
| Dow Cor 8½-86 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Dupont 7½-78 | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| EIB 9½-85 | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| Ericsson 9¼-86 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Esso 7½-78 | 100 | 101 |
| Esso 8-86 Nov | 98¼ | 99¼ |
| First Chic 7-80 | 94¼ | 95¼ |
| Gen Cable 8¼-87 | 88¾ | 89¾ |
| Gen Mills 8-86 | 95 | 96 |
| Gen Mot 8¼-76 | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| Gen Mot 8⅝-86 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| G.H.H. 7¾-88 | 84 | 85 |
| GTE 8¼-86 | 95 | 96 |
| Haas 6-78 | 102 | 103 |
| Haas 8⅝-86 | 99 | 100 |
| I.D.B.J. 9¼-82 | 100 | 101 |
| Intl Util 8¼-82 | 96 | 97 |
| Kimberley 8½-86 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Marubeni 9¾-82 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| Michelin 7½-88 | 82½ | 83½ |
| Miles 9¼-80 | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| Monsanto 8⅝-85 | 102½ | 104 |
| Motorola 8-87 | 92¾ | 93¾ |
| NrgKomBk 7½-87 | 86 | 87 |
| Norsk Hyd. 9¼-85 | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| NorthAMR 7¾-79 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Ontario 8¼-86 | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| Oslo 8¼-86 | 96 | 97 |
| Otis-Elev 8⅝-85 | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| Owens Corn 9-86 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Pac.Light 9¼-81 | 103 | 104 |
| Pac.Light 8-88 | 89 | 90 |
| Papua 9½-83 | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| Pemex 10¼-82 | 100 | 101 |
| Pennwalt 8-87 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Philmorris 8½-86 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| QuebecHyd 8½-86 | 98¾ | 99¾ |
| QuebecHyd 8¼-86 | 95¼ | 96¼ |
| Queb. Prov. 7½-88 | 88½ | 89½ |
| Queensld 8½-86 | 89 | 90 |
| Ralston 7½-87 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Richardson 8¾-85 | 99¾ | 100¾ |
| S.A.S. 8-85 | 87 | 88 |
| Scanraff 8⅝-88 | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| Scott 8⅝-86 | 99½ | 100½ |
| Shell 8-86 | 95 | 96 |
| Shell 7½-87 | 92 | 93 |
| Singer 11-77 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Skandin. 10¼-81 | 103½ | 104½ |
| SNCF 9¼-81 | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| St. Ind. 8½-80 | 100½ | 101½ |
| St. Ind. 8½-88 | 98⅜ | 99⅜ |
| Sumitomo 9¼-80 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Swed. Exp. 9-82 | 99 | 100 |
| Sybron 8-87 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| Tenneco 7½-79 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| Tenneco 7¾-87 | 86¼ | 87¼ |
| Textron 7¾-87 | 86 | 87 |
| Tokyo Cor. 10¼-81 | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| TokyoCur 8⅝-88 | 90½ | 92½ |
| Transocean 8-86 | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| Transocean 7½-87 | 92 | 93 |
| Union Oil 7-79 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Union Oil 7½-87 | 92 | 93 |
| Utah 8-87 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Volvo 9½-85 | 100 | 101 |
| Volvo 8-87 | 87 | 88 |

**Convertible Bonds**

| Bond | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Amexco 4½-87 | 81½ | 83½ |
| Am Tob 5¼-88 | 96½ | 98½ |
| Ashland 5-88 | 80½ | 82½ |
| Beatrice 6¼-91 | 110 | 112 |
| Beatrice 4½-92 | 96 | 98 |
| Borden 6¾-91 | 103 | 105 |
| Borden 5-92 | 94 | 96 |
| BroadHale 4¾-87 | 77½ | 79½ |
| Carnation 4-88 | 85 | 87 |
| Chevron 5-88 | 99 | 101 |
| Chrysler 4¾-88 | 46½ | 48½ |
| Chrysler 5-88 | 49½ | 51½ |
| Cont Tel 5½-88 | 74 | 76 |
| Cumm In 6¼-88 | 77 | 79 |
| Dart Ind 4¾-88 | 84 | 86 |
| EastKodak 4½-88 | 120 | 122 |
| Econ Lab 4¾-87 | 80 | 82 |
| Firestone 5-88 | 86½ | 88½ |
| Ford 6-86 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Ford 5-88 | 78 | 80 |
| Gen Elec 4¼-85 | 73½ | 75½ |
| Gen Elec 4¼-87 | 83½ | 85½ |
| Gen Food 4¾-87 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Gillette 4¾-82 | 81 | 83 |
| Gillette 4¾-87 | 77½ | 79½ |
| Gould 5-87 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Gulf West. 5-88 | 86 | 88 |
| Honeywell 6-86 | 78 | 80 |
| I.S.E. 6¼-89 | 80 | 82 |
| ITT 4¾-87 | 67 | 69 |
| Komatsu 7¼-90 | 102½ | 104½ |
| McDerm 4¾-87 | 115 | 117 |
| Morgan JP 4¼-8 | 102 | 104 |
| Nabisco 5¼-88 | 93 | 95 |
| Owens Ill 4½-87 | 89½ | 91½ |
| Penney JC 4½-87 | 79½ | 81½ |
| Phil Lamp 4¾-83 | 94 | 96 |
| R.C.A. 5-88 | 77 | 79 |
| Revlon 4⅞-85 | 111 | 113 |
| Revlon 4⅞-87 | 100½ | 102½ |
| Sperry 4¼-88 | 95½ | 97½ |
| Squibb Intl 4¼-87 | 86½ | 88½ |
| Texaco 4½-88 | 77 | 79 |
| UnCarb 4¾-82 | 102 | 104 |
| WarnLam 4½-87 | 94½ | 96½ |
| WarnLam 4½-88 | 81½ | 83½ |
| Xerox 5-88 | 72 | 74 |

**Bondtrade—Index**

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

| | Med. | Long | Conv |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | 98.76 | 88.20 | 98.54 |
| Previous | 98.72 | 88.13 | 98.26 |

## International Stock Indexes

| | Yes. | Prev | 1975 High | 1975 Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 98.90 | 98.00 | 97.20 | 77.00 |
| Brussels | 122.77 | 122.05 | 127.97 | 108.43 |
| Frankfurt | 150.15 | 148.89 | 150.15 | 110.50 |
| London 30 | 380.30 | 387.60 | 377.80 | 146.00 |
| London 500 | 150.62 | 182.48 | 187.07 | 64.49 |
| Milan | 82.51 | 80.75 | 108.86 | 75.41 |
| Paris | 133.70 | 130.90 | 138.70 | 99.70 |
| Sydney | 419.90 | 414.68 | 422.40 | 289.88 |
| Tokyo (n) | 317.25 | 316.18 | 333.11 | 268.24 |
| Tokyo (o) | 4323.22 | 4301.72 | 4564.53 | 3527.04 |
| Zurich | 281.00 | 278.30 | 291.30 | 286.30 |

(n) new. (o) old.

## Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 27, 1975

| | Price Yen | | Price Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 289 | Matsu E. Wks. | 582 |
| Canon | 256 | Mitsubi Hvy. Ind. | 131 |
| Dai Nip. Print. | 515 | Mitsubi Corp. | 442 |
| Fuji Bank | 320 | Mitsui Co. | 486 |
| Fuji Photo | 421 | Mitsukoshi | 473 |
| Hitachi | 171 | Nippon Elec. | 193 |
| Honda Motor | 617 | Sharp | 294 |
| C. Itoh | 390 | Shiseido | 1,210 |
| Japan Air L. | 1,500 | Sony Corp. | 2,320 |
| Kansai El. P. | 666 | Sumitomo Bk. | 327 |
| Kao Soap | 537 | Taisho Marine | 312 |
| Kirin Brewery | 343 | Takeda Chem. | 209 |
| Komatsu | 403 | Teijin | 158 |
| Kubota | 311 | Tokio Marine | 577 |
| Matsu Ind. | 580 | Toray | 142 |
| | | Toyota Motor | 680 |

## London Commodities

| | High | Low | Close (bid-asked) | Previous (close) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | |
| Dec | 154 | 152 | | 152 -152.75 |
| Mar | 157.75 | 156.50 | 157.20-157.30 | 156.60-156.70 |
| May | 159.50 | 158 | 159 -159.20 | 158 -158.05 |
| Aug | 161 | 159.50 | 160.55-160.65 | 159.35-159.40 |
| Oct | 161.30 | 157.40 | 161.20-161.75 | 159.50-160 |
| Dec | 161.50 | 160 | 160.80-161.40 | 159.75-160 |
| Mar | No trade | | 160.85-161 | 159.75-159.95 |
| Lots: 1,233. | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | |
| Dec | 657 | 647 | 654 -655.50 | 647.50-648 |
| Mar | 634 | 628 | 629.50-630 | 628.50-629.50 |
| May | 617 | 615 | 613 -614 | 614.50-615 |
| Jul | 612 | 604 | 606 -606.50 | 606.50-607.50 |
| Sep | 608 | 597 | 599 -601 | 599 -600 |
| Dec | 596 | 592 | 593 -594 | 594 -595 |
| Mar | 590 | | 590 -592 | 592.50-593 |
| Lots: 1,497. | | | | |
| **COFFEE** | | | | |
| Nov | 718 | 713 | 710 -718 | 718 -724 |
| Jan | 716 | 714 | 708 -716 | 718 -719 |
| Mar | 717 | 710 | 713 -714 | 715 -717 |
| May | 718 | 711 | 714 -715 | 716 -717 |
| Jul | 723 | 717 | 717 -718 | 719 -720 |
| Sep | 727 | 720 | 722 -723 | 724 -726 |
| Nov | 730 | 726 | 726 -727 | 728 -730 |
| Lots: 381. | | | | |

## London Metal Markets

| | Today Bid-asked | Previous Bid-asked |
|---|---|---|
| Copper wire bars: spot | 563 - 564 | 565 - 565.50 |
| 3 months | 584 - 584.50 | 585 - 585.50 |
| Cathodes: spot | 551 - 552.50 | 552 - 553 |
| 3 months | 571 - 572.50 | 571.50- 572.50 |
| Tin: spot | 3,047 -3,050 | 3,060 -3,062 |
| 3 months | 3,115 -3,120 | 3,124 -3,126 |
| Lead: spot | 162 - 162.25 | 162.50- 162.75 |
| 3 months | 169 - 169.25 | 169.50- 170 |
| Zinc: spot | 334 - 334.50 | 335 - 335.50 |
| 3 months | 347 - 347.50 | 347.50- 348 |
| Silver: spot | 207 - 207.20 | 206.20- 206.40 |
| 3 months | 213.30- 213.50 | 212.60- 212.70 |

## Paris Commodities

| | High | Low | Close (bid-asked) | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COCOA** | | | | |
| Dec | 583 | 578 | 581 -582 | + 1 |
| Mar | 573 | 570 | 569½-570 | + ½ |
| May | 568 | 565 | 565 -566 | U.C. |
| Jul | — | — | 551 -561 | + 1 |
| Sep | — | — | 543½-559 | + 3½ |
| Dec | — | — | 535 -545 | U.C. |
| Lots: 100. | | | | |

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

| | Dollar | German mark | Swiss franc | Sterling |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 D. | 5¼-5⅝ | 3¼-3¾ | 2 -3½ | 11¾-12 |
| 1 M. | 6⅛-6½ | 4 -4¼ | 4⅛-4⅝ | 11⅜-11⅞ |
| 3 M. | 6⅝-7⅛ | 4⅛-4⅝ | 3¾-4 | 11⅜-11⅞ |
| 6 M. | 7⅛-7⅝ | 4⅜-4⅞ | 4⅛-4⅝ | 12 -12½ |
| 1 Y. | 8 -8½ | 5⅛-5⅝ | 4⅜-4⅞ | 12¼-12¾ |

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

**Amsterdam**

| | |
|---|---|
| AKZO | 39.70 |
| Albert Heijn | 99 |
| Algembank | 321 |
| Amrobank | 73.50 |
| A'dam | 97 |
| Fokker | 39.70 |
| Heineken | 161 |
| H.V.A. | 57.50 |
| Holl-Am-H | 72 |
| Hoogovens | 56.50 |
| K.L.M. | 66.80 |
| Pakhoed | 139 |
| Philips new | 27.60 |
| Robeco | 183.50 |
| Rolinco | 132.90 |
| Royal Dutch | 100.10 |
| Unilever | 118.50 |
| Van Ommer | 244 |
| VerMach | 177 |

**Brussels**

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbed | 3,710 |
| Brux-Lamb | 1,890 |
| Cock Ougree | 940 |
| Electrobel | 6,370 |
| GB-Inno-BM | 1,815 |
| Hoboken | 3,750 |
| Petrofina | 3,040 |
| Ph Gevaert | 1,160 |
| Soc Generale | 2,460 |
| Solvay | 2,710 |
| Un Miniere | 1,298 |

**Frankfurt**

| | |
|---|---|
| AEG | 88 |
| BASF | 151.80 |
| Bayer | 128 |
| Commerzbk | 216.80 |
| Cont Gummi | 91.80 |
| Daimler | 358 |
| Demag | 193 |
| DeutBank | 335.10 |
| DresdeBk | 261 |
| Hoechst | 147.40 |
| Gels Aktien | 75.70 |
| Hoesch | 56.90 |
| Karlsdt | 446 |
| Kaufhof | 274 |
| KHD | 177.50 |
| Lufthansa | 65 |
| Mannesmann | 302.50 |
| Metallgesell | 245 |
| Neckermann | 108.50 |
| Rheinstahl | 72 |
| RWE new | 142.50 |
| Schering | 392 |
| Siemens | 287 |
| Thyssen | 97.20 |
| Veba | 109 |
| Volkswagen | 136.50 |

**London**

| | |
|---|---|
| Anglo-Am Cp | 3.60 |
| Anglo-Am | £30.00 |
| Barclay Bk | 2.98 |
| Beecham Gr | 3.32 |
| BICC | 1.21 |
| Boots | 1.31 |
| Bowater | 1.39 |
| Brit-Am Tob | 3.21 |
| Brit Oxyg | 0.55 |
| Brit Pet | 5.60 |
| Burmah | 0.30 |
| CadburySc | 0.49 |
| Chartered | 1.72 |
| Courtaulds | 1.41 |
| Deggafont | 0.09 |
| DeBeer D | 3.88 |
| Decca Rec | 3.42 |
| Distillers | 1.27 |
| Dunlop | 0.66 |
| E Mustfine | 2.20 |
| GEC | 1.29 |
| FreeStGed | £20.00 |
| GKN | 2.82 |
| Glaxo Gr | 3.57 |
| Gold Fields | 2.80 |
| Gt Un St | 1.86 |
| Guinness | 1.34 |
| Hawker-Sidd | 3.28 |
| Hudson Bay | £12⅜ |
| Imp Chem | 2.12 |
| Imps | 0.79 |
| Mar & Spen | 0.99 |
| MetalBox | 2.63 |
| Nichols | 0.41 |
| Plessey | 0.75 |
| Rand Mines | 2.50 |
| Rank Org | 1.55 |
| Royal Dutch | £20⅛ |
| R.T.Z. | 1.80 |
| Shell | 3.70 |
| Thorn (A) | 2.82 |
| Tube Invest | 2.86 |
| Union Carb | 3.85 |
| Vickers | 1.42 |
| War L.3½ | £27⅝ |
| West Deep | £14.50 |
| West Drief | £24.75 |
| West Hold | £25.75 |
| West Min | 1.45 |
| Woolworth | 0.45 |
| ZCI | 0.39 |

**Milan**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bastogi | 1,298 |
| Erba | 2,540 |
| Eroia Marelli | 510 |
| Fiat | 1,300 |
| Finsider | 273 |
| Generali | 40,440 |
| IFI | 2,327 |
| Italgas | 585 |
| Italcider | 393 |
| LaRinas | 98 |
| Montedis | 506 |
| Olivetti | 1,280 |
| Pirelli | 911 |
| Snia Visco | 1,012 |
| Terni | 78 |

**Paris**

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Liquide | 349.50 |
| Alimentaire | 65 |
| BSN | 590 |
| Carrefour | 1,028 |
| Cim Lafarge | 183.10 |
| Citroen | 45.50 |
| Cie Bancaire | 450 |
| CFP | 128 |
| CGE | 386 |
| CCF | 139.50 |
| Ferodo | 376.20 |
| Imetal | 85.30 |
| L'Oréal | 1,050 |
| Mach Bull | 36 |
| Michelin | 1,420 |
| Moet-Henn | 292 |
| Moulinex | 313 |
| Paribas | 181 |
| PUK | 184 |
| Penarroya | 39.80 |
| Perrier | 182.40 |
| Peugeot | 266 |
| Rh Poulenc | 113.80 |
| Sacilor | 69.50 |
| St Gobain | 142.50 |
| Suez | 259.80 |
| Télémécan | 850 |
| Thomson | 254 |
| Usinor | 75 |

**Zurich**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alusuisse | 940 |
| Boehrle | 1,265 |
| B Bovert | 1,440 |
| Ciba-Geigy | 1,450 |
| Cr Suisse | 2,895 |
| Fischer | 550 |
| HofRocheN | 10,900 |
| Nestle | 2,280 |
| Sandoz | 4,450 |
| Sté B Suisse | 470 |
| Sulzer | 2,460 |
| U.B. Suisse | 3,320 |


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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1975



# Bayer's Net Falls 71%, Dividend Cut Likely

EVERKUSEN, West Germany, 27 (AP-DJ).—Bayer's world- pre-tax profits tumbled 70.9 cent in the first nine months 1975 and probably will have t its yearly dividend, Herbert newald, management board rman, said today.

e told a press conference, ever, that business had im- ed somewhat in October and ember, giving rise to a "cer- tain confidence for the near future."

Pre-tax profit in the first three quarters totaled 357 million deutsche marks, down from 1.227 billion DM in the year-earlier period.

Sales declined 10 per cent to 13.037 billion DM from 14.494 billion DM a year earlier.

Parent company pre-tax earnings declined 59.5 per cent to 303 million DM from 748 million DM on sales that dipped 20 per cent to 5.892 billion DM from 7.367 billion DM. Exports accounted for 58.6 per cent of parent company sales, down from 61.4 per cent a year earlier.

Mr. Gruenewald said that "in spite of all efforts, we won't get around a dividend reduction." In answer to a question, he said it appears now that "a reduction of one or two [percentage] points won't be sufficient."

Last year, the chemicals firm paid a dividend of 8.50 DM for each share with a nominal value of 50 DM—a payout rate of 17 per cent.

Mr. Gruenewald said the sharp turnover drop was the first since 1952, when the "Korea boom" was followed by a 7-per-cent decline in turnover of the parent company. The 1975 sales decline was traced to recession in such consumer industries as autos, textiles, electrical equipment and construction. Low capacity use resulting from slow sales played a major part in the sharply reduced earnings, he said.

During the first nine months, some facilities worked at as little as 50 to 60 per cent of capacity utilization, although this now has been brought up to 75 to 80 per cent, he said.

Mr. Gruenewald said worldwide capital investment will be about 1.5 billion DM in 1976, following 1.8 billion DM this year. Capital spending is being concentrated in the pharmaceutical and chemical areas.

He said that as a long-range goal Bayer will attempt to improve its debt-equity ratio through a capital increase, but added this can wait for the most favorable market situation. The company has no liquidity problem requiring a share issue, he stressed.

Assessing current business, Mr. Gruenewald said that "the economy in Germany and internationally has recovered more slowly than many observers expected. However, we detect in our business, especially in the United States, signals of a slight upturn . . . it looks as though the recovery tendencies of October and November will continue in the following months."

## Italian Prices Rise

ROME, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The Italian wholesale price index rose 0.6 per cent in October to 195.1 (base 1970) after a 1.1 per cent rise in September. The index was 3.2 per cent above October 1974, the central statistics institute said.

# Profits Drop 71% at ICI in Nine Months

ONDON, Nov. 27 (AP-DJ).— profits at Imperial Chemical ustries fell 31 per cent in the nine months of the year ite a 3.2-per-cent rise in the company reported to-

profits totaled £138 million on of £2.28 billion, compared the year-ago earnings of million on sales of £2.21 bil-

dicated figures for the third ter show a 30-per-cent fall in to £44 million from the million earned in the year- period. Sales were almost anged at £777 million.

I said the results for the nine months include a of £13 million arising from conversion into sterling of net current assets of over- subsidiaries. A further credit an be expected in the fourth rter, it said.

It said the low level of world nomic activity affected its ness in most countries and most of its products.

he company said its third- rter sales volume was down, it did not say by how much. decline, it said, coincided an inability to recover ough higher prices cost in- ases in some countries.

f its pre-tax profit of £224 lion for the first nine months, said that inflation accounted £190 million. Of its 1974 pre- profit of £455 million, it said, lation accounted for £133 mil- . It calculated the inflation or through purchasing power ses.

*onal & Commercial Banking*

another report, National & mmercial Banking Group Ltd. it earned a net profit of 2 million for the year ended . 30, down from £20.01 mil- the previous year.

arnings per share 7.8 pence pared to 8.9 pence, last year. he profit figures are before an ordinary gain of £743,000 for 1975 and an extraordinary of £1.51 million for fiscal

tional & Commercial is the nt enterprise of the Royal k of Scotland and Williams & 's Bank.

# FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### *Canon Raises Profit Estimate*

Canon Inc., the Japanese camera and office equipment maker, has revised upward its net profit estimate for the six months ending Dec. 31 to 750 million yen (about $1.5 million) from the initial estimate of 400 million yen. The company lost 172 million yen in the preceding half. Officials attribute the upward revision to unexpectedly brisk exports of cameras to the U.S. and European markets, and to higher-than-expected sales of copying machines and desk-top calculators in Japan. Canon also revised upward its sales estimate for the December half to 40 billion yen from the original projection of 37 billion yen. Canon officials also say they are studying the possibility of paying a dividend for the half year. Canon passed its dividend payout in the June half.

### *Creusot-Loire to Acquire U.S. Firm*

Creusot-Loire, the French metals firm, and other affiliated companies of the Empain-Schneider Group plan to acquire control of Phoenix Steel Corp. of the United States. Subject to approval of directors and shareholders of Phoenix, terms of the agreement include payment by Creusot-Loire of $12 million. In return it would get one million newly-issued shares of Phoenix common stock at $4 a share and $8 million of Phoenix 10-year, 8-per-cent subordinated debentures convertible into 1.9 million Phoenix shares at $4.25 each. Creusot-Loire would also have the right for five years to acquire up to an additional 3.8 million debentures convertible at $4.50 a share, which would be equivalent to about 850,000 Phoenix shares. Phoenix currently has about 4.2 million common shares outstanding. Major portions of the proceeds would be invested in capital improvements at Phoenix's plant in Delaware. Creusot-Loire produces high-grade specialty steel and manufactures heavy equipment especially for nuclear power systems. The Empain-Schneider group has a major interest in Creusot-Loire.

### *GKN to Acquire German Company*

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, the U.K. automotive equipment firm, has reached agreement in principle to acquire a controlling interest in Sachs of West Germany. The exact size of the cash transaction was not given. The 1974 sales of the Sachs group were about 1 billion deutsche marks. Its main business is the manufacture of clutches, shock absorbers and hubs as well as bicycles, motorcycles, motors and small engines. GKN says the Sachs group is one of the principal suppliers to the European automotive market.

See 'Few Hints of Improvement'

# U.K. Outlook 'Depressing,' Economists Say

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP).—"The most depressing" economic picture of Britain in 16 years was painted by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in its latest quarterly review of the economy.

The independent but authoritative institute, made up of leading U.K. economists, said: "Even if we look to the very end of 1977 there are few hints of any improvement" on any front.

The only gleam of hope expressed in the report was the estimate that the 25.9-per-cent inflation—the highest in the industrialized world—should fall substantially next year to around 10 per cent "and may fall further still."

This is more or less in line with government forecasts that its anti-inflation measures may bring the rate down to single figures by the end of 1976.

**Living Standards Fall**

But the report warned that Britons' living standards are expected to plummet 6.4 per cent between the beginning of 1974 and 1977.

The institute said it had had to revise drastically its original forecast for the size of the trade gap next year.

It said that compared with the last balance-of-payments forecast, made in August, the deficit is expected to be more than four times worse next year—at $5,018 billion—and even this year is expected to be three times greater than forecast at $4,266 billion.

Against this, the economy —which will show a 3.9-per-cent fall this year—may grow by a modest 1.8 per cent in 1976 and accelerate to around 3.1 per cent in 1977, the report said.

The institute forecast unemployment rising from its current 1,188,891 to around a million and a quarter next year, with only a slight drop in 1977.

The report called for pay rises to be kept to only 3 per cent a year when the present limit of £6 weekly is lifted next summer.

Latest government figures show an average weekly wage in Britain of £60.80 for men and £37.40 for women.

**Downswing Near End**

The report did say that the economy, like that of other industrialized nations, "appears to be reaching the bottom of the cycle" and at this point "is lagging only a few months behind Japan and the United States and barely, if at all, behind the other major European economies."

However, in related news, the government reported that manufacturers cut their capital expenditure in the third quarter to the lowest quarterly level since the final three months of 1972.

The Department of Industry said that it estimated third-quarter capital spending by manufacturing industry at £421 million, in terms of 1970 prices seasonally adjusted.

This is down 6.5 per cent from the second quarter and down 16.5 per cent from the third quarter of 1974.

The decline has occurred despite various government inducements to encourage investment in new plant and equipment. Industry spokesmen say capital spending will remain depressed until industry is confident it can earn an adequate return on new capital projects.

During the same period, manufacturers registered in the sharpest quarterly fall in inventories since the government started monitoring them in 1955.

In terms of 1970 prices seasonally adjusted, the department provisionally estimated that inventories fell £236 million in the third quarter.

It was the third consecutive quarter that manufacturers' inventories have declined. In the second quarter they fell by £112 million and in the first quarter by £4 million.

# N.Y. Crisis Seen, Despite U.S. Aid

By John Darnton

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—President Ford's support of federal assistance will do much to lift the fiscal crisis that has engulfed New York City for the last year, but it does not, according to financial experts, insure that the crisis is over.

At a news conference last night, Mr. Ford said he would ask Congress for short-term loans of up to $2.3 billion from July through March for each of the next three years to help the fiscally troubled city. They would be repaid in April through May, when the bulk of the city's revenue comes in.

"All federal loans would be repaid in full at the end of each year," the President said. "There will be no cost to the rest of the taxpayers of the United States."

Mr. Ford made the decision to help the city after the municipal and state governments along with union and business leaders pieced together an intricate financial plan to keep the city going. He cited the city's spending cuts, $200 million in new taxes, postponement of payments to noteholders and reduction of interest payments, agreement by banks and other institutions to wait to collect on their loans and to accept lower interest rates, requirement that municipal employees bear part of the cost of their pension and the promise of the city pension system to provide additional loans to the city.

Mr. Ford warned that "if local parties fail to carry out their plan I am prepared to stop even this seasonal federal assistance."

The aid plan will require action in Congress, which reconvenes Monday.

But there are still a number of obstacles—legal, financial and practical—that loom ahead on the road to financial solvency. Until they are resolved, the crisis could reappear, perhaps almost overnight.

Local officials, of course, are happily anticipating that the federal loan will do what most immediately needs doing—assure the success of the three-year plan to set the city's fiscal house in order and break down investor resistance to city securities which was the catalyst for the crisis.

Nonetheless, they describe a variety of immediate problems, the most significant of which in terms of potential damage to the

## Legal, Financial Problems Loom

plan, they say, are the legal challenges. The prospectus accompanying the public exchange offer of outstanding city notes for long-term bonds issued by the Municipal Assistance Corp., the state agency created to help the city, outlines a host of lawsuits.

The paramount concern to the corporation is a suit that goes to the heart of the exchange itself—an action filed by Flushing National Bank of Queens. It asserts that a three-year moratorium on principal payments to noteholders who decline to make the swap is an unconstitutional impairment of contracts.

If the suit were to succeed, after thousands of noteholders have traded in their city notes to avoid the limbo of moratorium, no one seems to know what would happen.

There are other lawsuits challenging the diversion of city revenues to pay off MAC bonds, enjoining employee-pension-fund trustees from investing in more bonds, and charging city officials with fraud for selling inadequately-backed securities to begin with.

Any one of them could throw a wrench in the delicate machinery set up to permit the city to lighten its debt load by "stretching" it out.

In addition to the lawsuits, the public exchange, scheduled to begin tomorrow, is fraught with imponderables. Although some MAC officials still base their calculations on the dim hope that as many as 90 per cent of the anonymous holders of $1.6 billion in notes will agree to the swap, others are predicting an acceptance rate between 20 and 40 per cent.

The noteholder will also receive a piece of paper entitling him to the stated interest on the note on the date it would have matured. After that time, his MAC bond will bring in 8 per cent annual interest.

## Markets Closed

All U.S. securities and commodities exchanges and banks were closed Thursday in observance of Thanksgiving Day.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

**Litton Industries**

| Quarter | 1975 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 805.63 | 855.56 |
| Profits | 8.81 | 8.35 |
| Per Share | 0.22 | 0.20 |

**Utd. Merchants & Mfg.**

| First Quarter | 1975 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 237.89 | 223.97 |
| Profits | 5.35 | 5.02 |
| Per Share | 0.91 | 0.85 |
| Share Dil | 0.81 | 0.74 |

# Strike Called to Protest Innocenti Closure

LAMBRATE, Italy, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Italian trade unionists today called a general strike in Milan for Dec. 4 in protest over British Leyland's decision to shut down its loss-making Innocenti subsidiary here.

The factory makes an Italian version of the Leyland Mini, designed by Bertone of Turin.

Leyland announced that Innocenti would go into liquidation yesterday after months of bargaining with unions and the government on its demand for a 30-per-cent cut in the 4,500 work force and significant increases in productivity.

At the Innocenti plant today, union leader Antonio Pizzinato told a meeting of workers that Leyland's action was "typically colonialist" and humiliating for Italy.

Another union chief, Rino Caviglioli, commented: "Our judgment of Leyland is harsh since for years they have taken profits from us and now they abandon the country at a moment of crisis, without even trying to find a solution . . ."

Within hours of Leyland's decision, government ministers met Fiat managing director Umberto Agnelli to discuss possible moves by Fiat to solve the crisis.

Fiat will consider proposals to save the Leyland-Innocenti plant, Fiat said in a statement.

Fiat and Innocenti declined, however, to confirm a report that Mr. Agnelli met Innocenti managing director Percy Plant to discuss plans for an Italian consortium—including state-owned Alfa Romeo—to take over the plant.

**DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets**

Nov. 27, 1975

| | Open | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 140 00 | 139.00 | —1.10 |
| Zurich | 140 50 | 139 50 | —1.25 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 142.32 | 141.67 | —1 81 |

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Indexed value 1.000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

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# Flash...Paris Bourse

NOV. 27, 1975 (in French Francs)

| COMPANY | INDUS. | 1975 HIGH-LOW | CLOS. PRICE Nov. 27 | MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW | P/E | YIELD* (%) | —EARN. PER SHR.— '72, '73, '74 | SHRS. OUTS. (000) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UITAINE | Petrol. | 579 - 328.10 | 353.50 | 353 - 350 | 4 | 4.2 | 40.93 - 42.63 - 89.14c | 9,549 | 1st sem. '75 net profit = 395 MF vs. 305 MF for same period '74. |
| | Pens. lighters | 749 - 493 | 655 | 634 - 600 | 24 | 1.0 | 20.56 - 29.86 - 27.60c | 1,880 | First 9 months '75 net profit (after taxes) = $6,502,000 (+17%). |
| YGUES | Construct. | 789 - 402 | 546 | 540 - 512 | 11 | 3.7 | 42.50 - 47.50 - 50.73c | 600 | First semester '75 turnover up 27% vs. same period '74. |
| - GERVAIS DAN. | Glass,food | 649 - 378 | 590 | 583 - 563 | 21 | 4.3 | 87 -102 - 28.38c | 2,332 | Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) confirmed at shareholders' meeting. |
| RGEURS REUNIS | Shipping Air trans. | 209 - 171.20 | 181 | 178.20 - 175 | 11 | 2.8 | 9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96 | 1,866 | 1st 9 months '75 gross revenue = 33 MF vs. 26.5 MF in '74. |
| MIQUE ROUTIERE | Public works | 171.20 - 78.50 | 160 | 156.80 - 155.70 | 14 | 4.0 | 8.68 - 9.74 - 11.18 | 1,254 | 1st semester '75 net profit of Group (after taxes) = 10.053.680 Fr. |
| DIT COMM. FRAN. | Bank | 191.50 - 147 | 150.50 | 150 - 147 | 15 | 4.7 | 13.47 - 13.92 - 10.36 | 3,445 | Net profit 1st sem. '75 = 50.268.000 Fr. (+35.2%). New issue pending. |
| DIT INDUS. COM. | Bank | 137.90 - 101.50 | 136 | 134.90 - 127 | 20 | 4.4 | 9 - 8.63 - 6.77 | 3,881 | CIC Group present at Petrograz Exhibition in Moscow. |
| USOT-LOIRE | Heavy Ind | 189.50 - 152.60 | 164.80 | 160 - 156 | 6 | 4.7 | 9.22 - 15.98 - 28.12c | 2,947 | 1st 9 months '75 unconsol. turnover = 3,293 MF (+18% vs. same period '74). |
| AFRANCE | Holding | 219 - 124.90 | 206 | 205.50 - 205 | — | 4.4 | (non significant) | 2,193 | Net profit 22.6 MF after provisions of 2,07 MF. Net dividend 10 F vs. 9 F. |
| DDO S.A.F. | Autom. Equip. | 394.90 - 169 | 379.20 | 369 - 360.20 | 16 | 4.2 | 26.37 - 27.19 - 23.82c | 1,490 | 1st sem. '75: turnover=626 MF (+6.7%) net profit=15,875,000 F (approx. '74). |
| NÇAISE PETROLES | Petrol. | 153 - 80.05 | 128 | 125 - 117.50 | 2 | 8.1 | 27.05 - 47.65 - 66.21c | 13.889 | New North Sea oil discovery in U.K. sector by TOTAL. |
| ER. DE FONDERIE | Mec.cons. | 226 - 127 | 182 | 175 - 170 | 6 | 6.9 | 25.15 - 41.19 - 30 | 962 | 65% participation in new ideal-Standard Company. |
| TAL | Mining | 97.90 - 72.20 | 85.30 | 84.90 - 81.90 | 5 | 3.5 | 10.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c | 7,944 | Imetal 1st semester 1975 net profit = 23.670.000 Fr. |
| (Matériel Tél.) | Electric. | 2725 - 1400 | 2632 | 2615 - 2588 | 42 | 1.6 | 56.32 - 66.34 - 62.09 | 706 | Order of 2 electronic exchanges for U.S.A. (South Dakota & Texas). |
| N. DES EAUX | Utilities | 544 - 383 | 544 | 529 - 523 | 26 | 2.9 | 26.73 - 19.87 - 21.28 | 1,687 | 1st 9 months '75 turnover: 540.828.940 Fr. (+17% vs. same period '74). |
| T-HENNESSY | Beverag. | 409 - 412 | 392 | 390 - 388 | 19 a | 1.2 | 22.60 - 31.77 — | 3,157 | First 9 months '75 turnover: +4.5% vs. same period '74. |
| IBAS (Cie Financ.) | Holding | 189.60 - 122 | 181 | 180.70 - 180 | 8 | 6.7 | 18.85 - 21.52 - 23.72c | 10,169 | Merger with COFIMER & CEGEPAR to be proposed shareholders this year. |
| ERNELLE | Hold.(fin.) | 158 - 121.10 | 132 | 136 - 132 | — | 5.2 | (non significant) | 3,485 | 2,950,000 shares of Paternelle SA (85% of capital) exchanged for AGF shares. |
| HELBRONN | Hold.(fin.) | 73 - 58.50 | 70.05 | 68.80 - 66.40 | 11 | 7.1 | 4.32 - 11.71 - 6.52 | 2,825 | 5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) paid as of July 16, 1975. |
| HINEY-UG.-KUHLM | Chem.min. | 137.70 - 95.50 | 104 | 100 - 97.10 | 4 | 9.0 | 10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c | 25,162 | 1st 9 months '75 consol. turnover = 13,992 MF (43.4% made outside France). |
| IER | Bever Spa | 150 - 91.10 | 101.40 | 99 - 97.70 | 9 a | 3.9 | 8.54 - 11.43 — | 5,254 | |
| IGEOT | Holding | 316 - 133 | 306 | 304 - 296.50 | 8 | 3.0 | 68.26 - 71.04 - 38.24c | 6,002 | 1st semester '75 net profit = 82.240 MF vs. 67.167 MF in '74. |
| OUTE | Mail order | 682 - 325 | 682 | 668 - 649 | 19 | 1.8 | 30.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c | 922 | March-August '75 consolidated turnover = 1,059 MF (+8%). |
| SSEL-UCLAF | Pharmac. | 326 - 232 | 245 | 250 - 247 | 7 | 3.7 | 13.85 - 26.73 - 37.66c | 3,038 | 1st sem. '75 turnover = 1,551 MF, up 10.9% vs. '74. Latter up 28% vs. '73. |
| ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf | 1998 - 1210 | 1915 | 1885 - 1830 | 27 | 1.2 | 51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76 | 221 | Group turnover April-September '75= 136.82 MF (+29.7% vs. same period '74). |
| Z (Cie Financ.) | Holding | 265 - 185 | 259.80 | 259.80 - 257.10 | 5 | 5.8 | 49.34 - 55.76 - 54c | 8,419 | Merger BSUM & SI (100% owned) now Banque de l'Indochine & de Suez. |
| EMECANIQUE | Electric. | 1018 - 700 | 830 | 832 - 825 | 22 | 1.6 | 26.61 - 34.02 - 37.25 | 918 | Plan for new minicomputer subsidiary, with Thomson-CSF (minority hldg.) |

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings) all others on '74. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

*These Notes have been sold outside Canada and the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

# TRANS UNION FINANCE (CANADA) LIMITED

## Can. $15,000,000

## 10½ per cent. Guaranteed Notes 1980

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Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A. — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Crédit Commercial de France — Credito Italiano
Crédit Lyonnais — Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Daiwa Europe N.V.
Deutsche Girozentrale—Deutsche Kommunalbank— — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — First Boston (Europe) Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
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Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited
Paine Webber Jackson & Curtis International S.A. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — Post- och Kreditbanken, PKbanken
Rabomerica International Bank N.V. — Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Schroders & Chartered Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
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Svenska Handelsbanken — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes—U.B.A.E. Société Anonyme
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Wardley Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Williams, Glyn & Co. — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

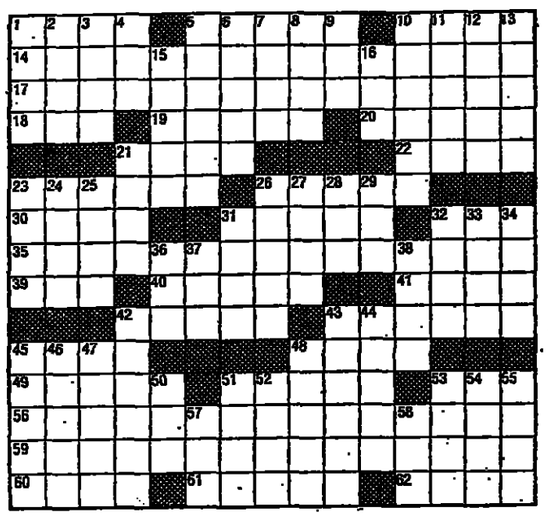
# CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

1 Arias
5 Org.
10 Muttonfish
14 Coward play
17 Shakespeare play
18 Light brown
19 Declaims
20 Starr
21 —— up (amass)
22 Sharp
23 Stormy ——
26 Cosmetician Lauder
30 Land unit
31 Fur source
32 Deficient
35 Simon play
39 Garden tool
40 Spud
41 Coarse
42 Turn back
43 Trap setter
45 Lugosi
48 Comb: Prefix
49 Tropical tree
51 Love affair
53 Garage worker, for short
56 Behrman play
59 *H. Gardner play*
60 Dregs
61 Millet
62 Parcel of land

**DOWN**

1 Tiff
2 Killer whale
3 Author Uris
4 Doctrine
5 One —— (everybody)
6 Songwriter Jule
7 Place for a coin
8 Clumsy ones
9 Pool adjunct
10 Pulitzer bird of 1952
11 Make amends
12 Come together
13 Certain crime
15 Ghoulish
16 Angry sound
21 Company V.I.P.
23 Course
24 Reverberation
25 Genealogy form
26 Miss Waters
27 Fuss
28 Number
29 Before
31 Bone: Prefix
32 Go bad
33 —— Park
34 Belgian river
36 Indian of West
37 Doze
38 Kind of muffin
42 Fractions, e.g.
43 Fine plaster
44 Perfume base
45 Commonplace
46 Play the ham
47 Wood turner
48 Spinal and vocal
50 Large bird
51 *Distantly*
52 Prefix for tone or plane
53 Whine
54 Miss Best
55 Wen
57 Sixth sense
58 Unruly hair



# WEATHER

| | C | F | | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 14 | 57 | Cloudy | MADRID | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 6 | 43 | Cloudy | MILAN | 1 | 34 | Snow |
| ANKARA | 2 | 36 | Cloudy | MONTREAL | 4 | 39 | Rain |
| ATHENS | 18 | 55 | Cloudy | MOSCOW | —8 | 18 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 19 | 66 | Cloudy | MUNICH | 2 | 36 | Overcast |
| BELGRADE | —1 | 30 | Clear | NEW YORK | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| BERLIN | 2 | 36 | Cloudy | NICE | 7 | 45 | Stormy |
| BRUSSELS | 6 | 43 | Cloudy | OSLO | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 0 | 32 | Cloudy | PARIS | 5 | 41 | Cloudy |
| CAIRO | — | — | Unavailable | PRAGUE | —5 | 23 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 15 | 59 | Showers | ROME | 10 | 50 | Stormy |
| COPENHAGEN | 4 | 39 | Rain | SOFIA | —3 | 27 | Clear |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | STOCKHOLM | 4 | 39 | Rain |
| DUBLIN | 9 | 48 | Cloudy | TEHRAN | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 5 | 41 | Rain | TEL AVIV | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 18 | 70 | Fog | TUNIS | 21 | 70 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 5 | 41 | Snow | VENICE | 7 | 45 | Overcast |
| GENEVA | —1 | 30 | Cloudy | VIENNA | 2 | 36 | Cloudy |
| HELSINKI | —1 | 30 | Cloudy | WARSAW | —2 | 28 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | — | — | Unavailable | WASHINGTON | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 20 | 68 | Cloudy | ZURICH | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| LISBON | 15 | 59 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LONDON | 9 | 48 | Rain | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 13 | 55 | Cloudy | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**ADVERTISEMENT**

November 27, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied to the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (r) regularly; (i) irregularly.

| | |
|---|---|
| (w) Alexander Fund | $6.37 |
| (d) Am Express Int'l Fd | $7.61 |
| Austral Select | $2.75 |
| **BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:** | |
| — (d) Bacopund | SF260.15 |
| — (d) Combar | SF758 |
| — (d) Grobar | SF927 |
| — (d) Stockbar | SF846 |
| (w) Brownuvest | $12.67 |
| (d) Can Gas & Energy Fd | $11.21 |
| (d) Can Secur Growth Fd | $4.61 |
| (d) A.G.F Japan Fd | $6.76 |
| **CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.** | |
| — (w) Capital Int'l | $13.30 |
| — (w) Capital Italia S.A. | $6.28 |
| (d) Capital Rentinvest | LF1.058 |
| (d) Caribico Open-End | $82.70 |
| (d) Citadel Fund | $2.84 |
| (i) Cleveland Offshore Fd | $674.09 |
| (w) Convert Fd Int A Certs. | $7.34 |
| (w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs. | $11.13 |
| (d) Convert Bond Fd | $3.41 |
| **CREDIT SUISSE:** | |
| — (d) Canasec | SF558 |
| — (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds | SF74.50 |
| — (d) C S Fonds-Int'l | SF69.25 |
| — (d) Energievalor | SF78.25 |
| — (d) Ussec | SF645 |
| — (d) Europavalor | SF125.25 |
| (i) Crosby Fund S.A | $4.14 |
| **C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:** | |
| — (w) C.S Income Fu | $7.88 |
| (w) D.G.O | $37.95 |
| (d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) | $1.70 |
| (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l | $11.16 |
| (w) Dr Interch Inv Fd | $11.17 |
| (w) Europe Obligation | LF1.022 |
| **DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:** | |
| — (d) Concentra | DM22.40 |
| — (d) Intl Rentenfond | DM73.50 |
| **FIDELITY:** | |
| — (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. | $50.47 |
| — (w) Fidelity Equitals | $6.44 |
| — (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund | $14.42 |
| — (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund | $22.39 |
| — (d) Fidelity World Fd | $9.65 |
| (d) Fiducem | BF946 |
| (w) First Int'l Fd | $114.74 |
| (w) First Int'l Realty Sec | $14.32 |
| (d) First Nat'l City Fund | $27.74 |
| (d) First Security Ca Fd | $26.42 |
| (w) Fleming Fund S.A | $62.18 |
| (w) Fleming Japan Fund | $23.47 |
| (w) Fonselex Issue Fr | SF1.794 |
| (d) Formula Selection Fd | SF74.15 |
| (d) Fondilalia | $10.21 |
| (d) Fund of Nations | $5.25 |
| (d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div) | $0.58 |
| (w) Future Australia Fd | Aus.$7.62 |
| **G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:** | |
| — (w) Berry Int'l Fund | $10.77 |
| — (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd | $25.85 |
| — (w) G.T. Dollar Fund | $5.57 |
| (w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'L. | $7.05 |
| (w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV | $5,542 |
| (i) H.O.L.T. Hobet | $24.90 |
| (d) Icofund | $8.20 |
| (d) Interfix | SF298.50 |
| (d) Interfund S.A | $9.52 |
| (w) Intermarket Fund | $101.03 |
| (w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) | $33.38 |
| (r) Int'l Securities Fund | $5.90 |
| (w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. | $37.70 |
| (r) Invest Atlantiques | $25.65 |
| (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund | $8.89 |
| (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. | $1.74 |
| (r) Japan Growth Fund | $14.20 |
| (d) Japan Selection Fund | $46.77 |
| (w) Japan Pacific Fund | $13.76 |
| **JARDINE FLEMING:** | |
| — (r) Jardine Bank Trust | $48.89 |
| — (r) Jardine Japan Fund | $20.93 |
| — (z) Jardine Selection SV | $12.77 |
| (d) KB Income Fund | LF1.550 |
| (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F | $10.09 |
| (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F | $13.48 |
| (w) Leverage Cap Hold | $25.12 |
| **LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL.** | |
| † (w) L&B-I Multi-way Fu | SF378 |
| + (w) L&B-T Income Fund | SF375.50 |
| (w) Luxfund | $17.85 |
| (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund | $10.62 |
| (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund | $1.56 |
| (d) Neuwirth Inv Fund | $3.62 |
| (w) N.A.M.F | $63.75 |
| (w) Nippon Fund | $27.48 |
| (w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund | $3.78 |
| (w) Nor Amer Bank Fd. | $6.24 |
| (r) Pegasus Intern'l | $6.68 |
| (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund | $20.72 |
| (d) Renta Fund | LF1.866 |
| (d) Rentac Capital Fund | LF1.363 |
| (d) Rentinvest | LF627 |
| — (d) Safe Fund | $4.50 |
| — (d) Safe Trust Fund | $8.54 |
| (w) Samurai Portfolio | $57.40 |
| Share Realty N.V | $14.36 |
| Share International N.V | $4.53 |
| **SEPRO:** | |
| — (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) | $11.59 |
| **S.M.O FUNDS:** | |
| — (d) CSF Fund | SF22.91 |
| — (d) Crossbow Fund | SF4.60 |
| — (d) LTF Fund N.V | $6.99 |
| (w) SMH Special Fund | DM91.20 |
| **SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:** | |
| — (r) Parfon Sw S. Eq | SF1.533 |
| — (r) Securswiss | SF882 |
| (d) Soros Fund | $163.17 |
| (w) Star Fund | $4.87 |
| **SWISS BANK CORP.:** | |
| — (d) American-Valor | SF457.75 |
| — (d) Intervalor | SF85 |
| — (d) Japan Portfolio | SF302.50 |
| — (d) Swissvalor New Ser | SF157.00 |
| — (d) Univ. Bond Selec | SF82.50 |
| — (d) Universal Fund | SF90.26 |
| (w) Talent (Global Fund | $7.84 |
| (w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sepa) | $23.19 |
| (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V | $31.79 |
| (w) Transpacific Fund | $18.12 |
| **UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:** | |
| — (d) Amca U.S. Sh | SF35.50 |
| — (d) Bond Invest | SF73.25 |
| — (d) Convert-Invest | SF78 |
| — (d) Surit Europe Sh | SF121.50 |
| — (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh | SF53.50 |
| — (d) Globinvest | SF86 |
| — (d) Pacific Invest | SF74.50 |
| — (d) Remetac-Invest | SF437.50 |
| — (d) Safit Sov'n Alt. Sh | SF215 |
| — (d) Sima Swiss Rr Est | SF181 |
| **UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:** | |
| — (d) Atlanticfonds | DM15.35 |
| — (d) Europafonds | DM32.30 |
| — (d) Unifonds | DM20.15 |
| — (d) Unirenta | DM39.30 |
| — (d) Unispecial I | DM57.15 |
| (w) United Cap. Inv. Fd | $2.64 |
| (d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd | $13.06 |
| (w) Western Growth Fd | $5.60 |
| (w) Western Hedge Fund | $1,236.41 |
| (w) West Proprietary N.V | $1,586.08 |
| (d) World Equity Grth Pd | $391.10 |
| (w) Worldwide Securities | $35.55 |
| (w) Worldwide Special | $3,625.44 |

DM — Deutsche Mark. † — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.




## DENNIS THE MENACE




## JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIMAY

SOSBA

REFERT

YETTIN




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ARMOR NOISE DAWNED BARIUM
Answer: *What he found in the BEDROOM* — "BOREDOM"

# BOOKS

## *THE WAR OF ATONEMENT*

*By Chaim Herzog. Little, Brown. 300 pp. $10.*

Reviewed by James Feron

CHAIM HERZOG knows all about overconfidence. He watched it build in Arab capitals in 1967 before the Six-Day War as leaders in Cairo, Amman and Damascus mobilized and promised their people the long awaited fruits of "Jihad," the holy war against Israel.

But the Israelis struck first, and the victory was theirs. Herzog, the son of a rabbi and a former chief of military intelligence, was, appropriately, a military analyst at the time. His simple, direct and occasionally sardonic interpretation of events on Israeli radio, especially during the ominous weeks before the Israelis struck, played a major role in maintaining civilian morale.

Two years ago, Herzog had another opportunity to assess the consequences of overconfidence, this time in his own country.

Bloated with the success of 1967 and secure behind new frontiers far from their population centers, the Israelis reeled in stunned disbelief on Yom Kippur, the Jewish day of atonement, from Egyptian and Syrian assaults that had been prepared with the same desperate motivation and attention to detail as the Israeli attacks six years earlier.

But the Israelis managed to turn an initial disaster into a military victory, thus reversing the earlier scenario.

This has not prevented them from asking, as the Arabs did many times after the Six-Day War, what went wrong? In "The War of Atonement," Herzog seeks to find the answers, and they are many.

A reserve general who is now Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Herzog says his nation's errors grew in large measure from 1967 when the Israelis defeated a comparatively hastily deployed Egyptian Army and emerged, convinced that everything could be accomplished with a tank and a plane. Thus, he says, they developed their armed forces in an *unbalanced manner*, devoting little attention to artillery or infantry.

Herzog is brutally frank in apportioning blame for events leading to the war, although somewhat heroic in describing it.

He calls former Prime Minister Golda Meir inflexible and doctrinaire and says her almost contemptuous response to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's prewar bids for negotiation might have led to the fighting. These same qualities, however, produced the composure during the war that counteracted Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's indecisive nature.

If any one person is to be blamed, Herzog seems to say, it is Dayan. The defense minister, incidentally, had also responded cautiously and reluctantly during the Six-Day War to ultimately successful action in Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, but winners are not examined for faults.

The "War of Atonement" does not ignore the Arab side and, in fact, Herzog seems to express a grudging admiration for Sadat as a political leader and tactician. He describes the years of frustration involved in Cairo's finally gaining possession of new Soviet antitank weapons and a new surface-to-air missile that was to prove devastating to an overconfident Israeli Air Force.

The Egyptian Army that lost the 1967 war was not the one that crossed the Suez Canal on Oct. 6, 1973, having rehearsed the procedure hundreds of times over a three-year period.

Herzog, having prepared the reader for an assault by "a force roughly equivalent to the total of the NATO forces against this nation with its population under arms ready and its army unmobilized," then follows this with the two-front war, step by dogged step. It is a fascinating account, but often confusing even with maps as massive tank battles are described in overly precise and personal terms.

Sadat's choice of Yom Kippur as the date of attack, Herzog says, was determined more by a moonlit night and good tides than by the fact the Jewish nation would be praying and fasting.

There are other surprises. The Israelis had developed a system to spray the canal with oil and set it afire, but the Egyptians knew it had been abandoned. The seemingly daring and innovative Israeli countercrossing had, in fact, been planned for months: a monstrous 190-yard long, preconstructed bridge moved into the western Sinai a week before the war began. Its incongruous final journey to the water on the backs of a dozen creaking and straining tanks is worth a story in itself.

In preparing for the 1973 war, Israel made a mistake few nations have avoided. That they counterattacked four days later and saw a decisive military victory snatched away by political events provides some lessons for the future.

Herzog agrees with Dayan that the key to war in the Middle East was held by the Soviet Union; the key to peace by the Americans. In the meantime, the analyst says, Israel would be unwise to allow the first-strike option to remain exclusively in Arab hands.

*James Feron is on the staff of The New York Times.*

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

**FICTION**

| This week | | Last week | Weeks on list |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Looking for Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner | 3 | 23 |
| 2 | Humboldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow | 5 | 12 |
| 3 | The Greek Treasure, by Irving Stone | 4 | 5 |
| 4 | Curtain, by Agatha Christie | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | Ragtime, by E.L. Doctorow | 1 | 17 |
| 6 | The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins | 10 | 16 |
| 7 | Shogun, by James Clavell | 8 | 19 |
| 8 | The Great Train Robbery, by Michael Crichton | 9 | 22 |
| 9 | The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey | 8 | 35 |
| 10 | In the Beginning, by Chaim Potok | — | 2 |

**GENERAL**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Power! by Michael Korda | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter | 1 | 20 |
| 3 | Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert J. Ringer | 2 | 12 |
| 4 | Bring on the Empty Horses, by David Niven | 3 | 5 |
| 5 | Total Fitness, by Laurence E. Morehouse and Leonard Gross | 7 | 21 |
| 6 | The Relaxation Response, by Herbert Benson, M.D. | 9 | 2 |
| 7 | Money, by John Kenneth Galbraith | 5 | 9 |
| 8 | TM, by Harold H. Bloomfield, M.D., Michael Peter Cain and Dennis T. Jaffe | 6 | 28 |
| 9 | The Save Your Life Diet, by David Reuben, M.D. | 8 | 26 |
| 10 | The Great Railway Bazaar, by Paul Theroux | — | 3 |

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L | A | G | | P | U | R | E | E | | P | R | O | S | E |
| A | L | A | | A | M | E | A | R | | E | E | R | I | E |
| P | I | L | G | R | I | M | S | E | T | T | L | E | R | S |
| S | T | A | R | T | O | U | T | | U | T | I | L | I | E |
| | | | E | A | N | S | | B | R | I | E | | | |
| | P | E | A | K | S | | T | A | K | E | F | I | V | E |
| T | A | S | S | E | | S | O | R | E | R | | N | E | Y |
| E | R | S | E | | C | A | D | G | Y | | P | U | R | E |
| A | S | E | | E | L | U | D | E | | S | O | R | B | S |
| S | E | N | I | L | I | T | Y | | A | T | L | E | S | |
| | | | N | E | N | E | | A | S | E | A | | | |
| | S | W | A | M | I | | U | S | H | E | R | I | N | G |
| A | M | E | R | I | C | A | N | H | O | L | I | D | A | Y |
| G | U | R | U | | A | L | T | E | R | | Y | E | A | R |
| S | T | E | T | | L | E | O | N | E | | Y | A | K | S |

# BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In the hand shown West led the heart queen, and South quickly went wrong. He won the heart ace and cashed three top spades, unwisely throwing a heart from the dummy. He then led a club to the ace and ruffed a heart to return to his hand.

He led another club, on which West discarded, and was now helpless. He won in dummy and played the remaining high club, but West ruffed and played a diamond. This removed the side entry to the dummy before the fifth club could be established.

A careful declarer will arrange to lead the second and third round of clubs from the closed hand, and cannot then be defeated. Best is to cash the club ace at the third trick, after winning the heart ace and the spade queen.

Next a heart is ruffed and a club is led toward the dummy. West cannot afford to ruff, so he discards and dummy wins. Dummy's remaining trump is led, and two tricks are taken with the ace and king. South leads his last club, and again West is forced to discard.

When dummy wins and South ruffs a club in his hand, the fifth club is established for a diamond discard, while the diamond ace remains as an entry to the dummy.

With the East-West cards as shown, the given play is the only road to success. If three rounds of trumps are played before the second club lead, West will have a chance to discard a heart, and over-ruffs when South attempts to return to his hand. If West began with more than a double-ton heart, then the slam can be made by different timing, but using the same general plan.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q5
♡ 5 4 2
◇ A Q J
♣ A K Q 6 4

| WEST | EAST |
|---|---|
| ♠ J 10 8 7 | ♠ — |
| ♡ Q J | ♡ K 10 9 8 7 6 3 |
| ◇ 10 8 7 6 5 4 | ◇ K 9 |
| ♣ 7 | ♣ J 10 5 2 |

SOUTH
♠ A K 9 6 4 3 2
♡ A
◇ 3 2
♣ 3 5 3

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 N.T. | Pass | 3 ♠ | Pass |
| 3 N.T. | Pass | 4 N.T. | Pass |
| 5 ♡ | Pass | 6 ♠ | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | | |

West led the heart queen.

هكذا من الأصل



*Rout Lions 20-0*

# Rams Clinch Division Title in NFL

PONTIAC, Mich., Nov. 27 (UPI).—Quarterback James Harris threw for three touchdowns, connecting with Harold Jackson twice, and the Los Angeles Rams clinched their third straight National Football Conference Western Division title with a 20-0 Thanksgiving Day victory over the Detroit Lions.

The game, played before a national television audience, also clinched at least a tie for the NFC Central Division title for the Minnesota Vikings. Detroit, in second place in the division, now has a record of 6-5 while Minnesota is undefeated in 10 games. The Lions have four games to play, the Vikings five.

Los Angeles let Detroit cross the 50-yard line only three times, once in the first half and twice in the second.

Harris threw an 11-yard touchdown pass to ex-Lion Ron Jessie in the first quarter and connected twice with Jackson in the second half with throws of 17 and 38 yards. Harris wound up with 11 completions in 24 attempts for 157 yards while Jackson caught five of those passes for a total of 106 yards.

The Rams played near-flawless football, fumbling twice but only losing it once, while the Los Angeles defense picked off two Joe Reed passes in handing the Lions their first shutout loss since Washington defeated them 20-0 on Thanksgiving Day 1973. Los Angeles got its first shutout this season after chalking up two last year.

The Rams scored a touchdown the second time they had the ball when Harris passed to Jessie, who caught the ball at the 6 and avoided attempted tackles by Lem Barney, Charley West and Paul Naumoff to score.

The only time Reed got Detroit over midfield in the first half, safety Bill Simpson intercepted his fifth pass of the season at the goal line to blunt the Lions' only serious scoring threat. Reed completed only 11 of 26 passes for 117 yards in Detroit's second straight loss.

Strong safety Dave Elmendorf intercepted Reed on the Lions' first drive of the second half and Harris turned the mistake into a touchdown with his 17-yard pass to Jackson.

Early in the fourth quarter, Harris dove over the line for three yards and a first down on a fourth-down situation and then put his 38-yard toss into Jackson's hands as cornerback Levi Johnson was victimized for a second touchdown.

The Rams rolled up 177 yards on the ground and held a 320-214 edge in offense.

A four-inch overnight snowfall kept 11,086 of the sellout crowd from showing up and a few of the 69,552 persons who did come to the domed stadium brought snowballs and hurled them in displeasure at one point in the game.

## *Braxton Touchdowns Lead Bills Over Cardinals, 32-14*

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Bills O. J. Simpson held in check, Jim Braxton cut loose for three touchdowns and 160 yards rushing today, the best day of his nine-year career, to lead Buffalo to a 32-14 victory over the listless St. Louis Cardinals, keeping the Bills' playoff hopes alive.

Braxton's final score came on a fourth-quarter one-yard run that was set up by Tony Greene's interception of a Jim Hart pass. Greene returned the ball 37 yards to the one and the 242-pound Braxton took it over two plays later.

Dwight Harrison also set up two scores with interceptions as the much-maligned Buffalo defensive secondary held Hart to 20 completions in 31 attempts for 257 yards with four interceptions. The game was nationally televised.

The Cardinals, leaders in the National Football Conference's Eastern Division, held Simpson to 85 yards in 23 carries but were unable to contain Braxton and Bills' quarterback Joe Ferguson.

**Ferguson Completes 11**

Braxton rushed 34 times and Ferguson completed 11 of 22 passes for 128 yards with two interceptions.

Harrison intercepted Hart's first pass of the second half at the St. Louis 43 to set up John Leypoldt's 30-yard field goal for a 16-7 Buffalo lead. Leypoldt added another three-pointer near the end of the third quarter after Hart was sacked and fumbled. Don Croft recovered for the Bills at the St. Louis 21.

Harrison grabbed another Hart pass at the St. Louis 38 late in the third quarter and Buffalo moved to the St. Louis 5 on runs of 9 and 12 yards by Braxton. The fullback scored his second touchdown on a twisting, five-yard run.

The Cardinals' only score of the second half came after Terry Metcalf returned a kickoff 73 yards and scored on a four-yard pass. Metcalf, the league's leading offensive weapon, was held to seven yards on five carries.

Simpson, held to 28 yards rushing in the first half, scored from three yards out for a 13-7 Buffalo lead with 27 seconds remaining in the half.

St. Louis capitalized on a blocked field goal attempt to take a 7-0 lead early in the first quarter on a one-yard run by Metcalf.

Buffalo followed with a 70-yard drive, Braxton picking up 37 yards on eight carries and scoring on a one-yard run but Leypoldt's extra-point attempt was wide.



United Press International.

**Flyers' Gary Dornhoefer received a tripping penalty on this play in which Flames' Dave Kryskow heads for the ice in NHL game Wednesday night. Flyers won 7-3.**

# Texas Confronts A&M Today With Star Quarterback Ailing

By Paul Attner

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 27 (WP).—Darrell Royal, who likes to invent a funny line almost as much as he likes to coach football at Texas, has grown a bit testy lately. Seems every time he'd like to smile, he remembers that his star quarterback may miss the Longhorns' showdown with Texas A&M tomorrow, which is enough to make any Texas rooter scowl.

But Royal's troubles extend beyond concern over Marty Akins's strained knee. Akins's backup is a freshman who can paint like a budding Norman Rockwell but has yet to face a good college defense, much less the bunch of maulers who have made A&M the nation's top defensive outfit.

No wonder Royal finds nothing humorous about the constant inquiries he receives regarding Akins's health. "He's getting weller and weller every day," is Royal's standard reply. "But whether he will be well enough to play, I don't know."

To fully understand what an A&M game means to Texas, one must look beyond the fact the Aggies are undefeated and ranked No. 2, and that the winner will probably finish as the Southwest Conference champ and gain a berth in the Cotton Bowl. Texas just does not lose to A&M, no matter what the Aggie record is, and the mere thought of living through a winter digesting an A&M victory makes a Longhorn fan ill.

In the last 35 meetings extending from 1946, A&M has beaten Texas only three times, and tied once. Royal has suffered the indignities of an Aggie triumph only once in 18 years.

# *A Thanksgiving Day Fantasy*

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—In the big stadium in the sky, the big names were waiting to be introduced. Babe Ruth was there, and Jim Thorpe, Jack Johnson, Bobby Jones, Bill Tilden, Howie Morenz, Joe Lapchick and Earl Sande. They had been assembled for the annual Thanksgiving Day sports nostalgia ceremony for the new group of eternity-ticket subscribers.

As the angel Gabriel blew his horn to quiet the assembly, the personalized TV set at each seat began to show film clips of the big names. Arrayed on the arena floor, the big names waited patiently. In his camel's hair cap and overcoat, Babe Ruth had a cold beer in one hand and a blonde in the other. Jim Thorpe was wearing the Olympic gold medals that he had received on his arrival. Jack Johnson was reading a copy of Muhammad Ali's book. Bobby Jones was smoothing his plus-fours. Bill Tilden was inspecting a grass court that the West Side Tennis Club had dug up. Howie Morenz was reading the testimony from the Dave Forbes-Henry Boucha hockey assault case. Joe Lapchick was trying to shoot a sky hook. Earl Sande was over by Man O' War's stall. And as they waited, they talked among themselves.

"This is nice," the Babe was saying. "I don't know why they want to see us."

**'A Great Pitcher, Too'**

"You hit all those home runs," Thorpe said, "and you were a great pitcher, too."

"I had that little porch in right field at Yankee Stadium," the Babe said. "I'm just lucky that Henry Aaron wasn't a left-handed hitter with the Yankees or he would have hit 800 home runs. All those new people keep talking about my record as if it was still a record. They should be thankful they had a chance to see Henry Aaron hit. And on TV, too. In my time, people had to go to the movies to see me in the newsreels."

"I was a pretty good football player," Thorpe said, "but if I was in the backfield with O. J. Simpson, I'd be his blocker."

**Nicklaus the Challenge**

Boby Jones strolled over. He had his putter and a miniature model of the Augusta National Golf Club course that he designed.

"Jack Nicklaus," he said, "plays a game with which I am not familiar. I thought I designed a golf course that would be a challenge to any golfer. It was to me. But now Jack Nicklaus has become the challenge for the course. If he is playing well, the course doesn't have a chance. I wish all those people in Augusta each year would stop talking about how I used to play and watch how Jack Nicklaus plays now."

Jack Johnson put down Ali's book and took out a video cassette of the "Thrilla in Manila" heavyweight title fight.

"I never had to fight anybody like Joe Frazier and George Foreman," he said. "Each year the new people up here keep telling me boxing is dead but they don't seem to realize that boxing never before had three heavyweights like Ali, Frazier and Foreman at the same time. The new people keep talking about the good old days in boxing. They don't appreciate that Ali's the first real worldwide heavyweight champion that boxing ever had."

**Wooden Tennis Racquets**

Bill Tilden was wearing long white pants, a white tennis sweater and he was carrying a dozen wooden racquets.

"I still like the wood," he said, "but the metal racquets are really better. So are the players. Back in my time we had a few good players but not that many people were playing tennis. Jimmy Connors is only the first of the great players who will come from the broad base of athletes that now exists in tennis. And the big money will attract kids who don't want to get hurt playing football. But before he's through, Jimmy Connors might be rated better than me. He has all the shots. All he needs is better manners."

Howie Morenz kept shaking his head as he read about another hockey assault case involving Dan Maloney of the Detroit Red Wings.

**'Orr Is Better'**

"It's a shame," he said. "Hockey doesn't need that stuff. We had tough guys in my time but fights were not part of our strategy like it is with the Philadelphia Flyers, who really don't have to do that to win. They're good players without it. And it would be a better game without it. I remember Eddie Shore but Bobby Orr is better. If everybody just played hockey like Bobby Orr does, it would be a beautiful game. There would be a fight now and then. I'm not talking about that. I'm talking about how hockey should be a beautiful game, not a bully-boy's game."

Joe Lapchick kept missing his sky-hook shots. And when he tried to dribble between his legs, the ball bounced away.

"I don't know how these guys do it," he said. "Nobody ever played basketball like Kareem Abdul-Jabbar does. But when he plays in Madison Square Garden, the Knicks fans boo him. They should be ashamed of themselves. I always thought New York basketball fans appreciated talent. Kareem is the ultimate talent."

Earle Sande had walked over to another stall, a new one built not long ago for Ruffian.

"She's the best filly I ever saw," he said. "And no colt was as good as Secretariat."

"Try to tell that to all these new people," Babe Ruth said. "They just want to hear about the good old days instead of being thankful they were alive to see sports now."

"The good old days," Bobby Jones said, "were nothing compared to the good days now."

## NBA's Pros to Emphasize Values Not Tied to Victory... in Clinics

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—The players of the National Basketball Association, who spend eight months a year striving to win games, will try to teach 200,000 youngsters this winter that winning isn't everything.

The NBA Players Association, headed by Paul Silas of the Boston Celtics, is participating in a new YMCA basketball program in which the emphasis is on fair play, teamwork and self-improvement, not scoring baskets. The players have prepared a manual and training film for the program and will give clinics around the country.

The Players Association decided last year that it wanted to get involved in a youth program, and it has been working with the YMCA on the proposal ever since.

A few days ago at Madison Square Garden, five New York Knickerbockers—Bill Bradley, Phil Jackson, John Giannelli, Hawthorne Wingo and Jim Barnett—appeared at a news conference to announce the players' participation.

Bradley said the program would try to instill a philosophy of sportsmanship, physical fitness and plain fun, without the competitive pressures that have been prevalent in other organized youth programs. The NBA players will make 600 personal appearances to promote the effort.

# Minor Leagues Look Good to Frank Howard

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP).—For too many baseball players, especially the nice guys, the 40th birthday approaches and baseball no longer has a place open for its fraternity. From the national limelight to selling used cars or insurance can be an honorable life's progression, but disappointing.

Frank Howard, 39, Washington's all-time home run king (237 of 382 career homers in seven Senator seasons) and one of baseball's most decent and generous people, found the door of baseball's exclusive shop open for him once again last week.

To his delight, the Milwaukee Brewers offered him a job managing their Spokane AAA farm team next year and a few days later he accepted.

"After you retire, you find there are a thousand qualified people for a hundred jobs managing in baseball," said the 6-foot-7 Howard, who now weighs 300-plus pounds. "Milwaukee gave me a flattering offer, starting in Triple A. They could have started me a lot lower.

"I hope this can be a springboard to bigger and better things," said Howard from his Green Bay, Wis., home. "I've always wanted to manage since I was a young player."

Howard, out of baseball most of two years since a knee injury cut short his plans to play in 1973, did not have to seek the job. The offer came to him. Howard has long been regarded as managerial material because of his popularity, leadership and example of hustle as a player.



**Frank Howard**

*. . . in Senators' days.*

Howard is aware that few home run sluggers have become successful managers. Fiery infielders and catchers make managers, the cliché goes. "I don't fit the image of a slugger," Howard said. "I was big, but I didn't have great talent. I know in my heart I wasn't the best to play my game . . . a lot played better, but none played harder. That's all I'll ask of my players."

**'Give It a Shot'**

Communication, hustle and extra work will be Howard's gospel. "I have definite ideas about managing . . . I've been out of baseball a year, and like any business, it's something you have to stay on top of. I felt if I didn't give it a shot now, I might as well forget it.

"Maybe I'll make the lousiest manager in the world . . . one year will tell me that . . . but I don't want to be like the manager who says, 'I don't care if they like me, just so they respect me.' I think the two go together.

"If I have one big plus, it's that I've always gotten along with people. I'll meet anyone more than halfway."

But if that friendly gesture is not reciprocated?

"I don't want to be a cop with these kids. If you have that open, sincere and consistent line of communications, it shouldn't be necessary. But if I have to be a cop, I'll be a very tough one.

"They say we get old too soon and smart too late. By the time you learn the game, you can't play it anymore. You don't appreciate the game until you're 33, 34 and it starts to slip from you."

## Canadian Runner Banned for Life In Drug Violation

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Canada's Olympic prospects suffered a blow yesterday when Joan Wenzel, a sprinter, was banned from international competition for life.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation confirmed the ban on the 800-meter runner for failing a drugs test after finishing third in last month's Pan-American Games in Mexico City.

Mrs. Wenel was said to have taken cold-cure tablets that contained a substance banned by the federation. John Holt, the executive director of the IAAF, said, "A doping offense means an automatic ban. But the rules allow for reinstatement through an appeal by an athlete's national association. The IAAF, of course, would consider any appeal made by the Canadians on Mrs. Wenel's behalf."

## Foreman Returns to Ring With KO

KAMESHA LAKE, N.Y., Nov. 27 (UPI).—Former heavyweight champion George Foreman knocked out Jody Ballard of Houston at 0 seconds of the second round tonight in a scheduled 10-round benefit bout for the U.S. Olympic Fund.

It was Foreman's first bout since he lost the heavyweight title to Muhammad Ali in Zaire 13 months ago. The loss was Ballard's fourth in 26 bouts.

Foreman downed Ballard with a straight left followed by a right cross.

"I'm back in action now," Foreman said. "I'll be fighting every month now, including Ron Lyle in January."

# *NFL Colts' Winning Decision Was Made by Ex-Coach in '74*

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP).—The best decision Joe Thomas made while coaching the Baltimore Colts in 1974 was not to coach in 1975.

He served himself better as an architect of winning football teams by reaching into Redskin Park and casting Ted Marchibroda in the out-front leadership role at Baltimore.

Marchibroda, a politely persuasive man whose style is suited to the needs of youngsters making the transition to pro football, is now the prime candidate for coach-of-the-year honors.

Thomas knows when a player is past his prime and knows that it doesn't take long for the right draftee to be ready to take over. But his personality is too abrupt.

**Crowds Declined**

From the Colts' 10-4 finish in 1971, the last season of the pre-Thomas era, the Colts went from 5-9 to 4-10 to 2-12 and the crowds declined at an alarming rate.

Absentee owner Bob Irsay had to be wondering more seriously than ever this season about what happened to the franchise he bought in 1972. It included John Unitas, automatic sellouts at Memorial Stadium and the credentials that Thomas earned as a personnel genius at Minnesota and Miami.

Super Bowl-winner Don McCafferty was replaced as coach by John Sandusky in 1972 when he balked at benching Unitas, who was traded to San Diego in 1973 to resolve the nasty situation. Howard Schnellenberger was hired in 1973 and fired in 1974 and Thomas proved not to be as effective on the coaching line as he was at the drafting table after finishing the season in place of Schnellenberger.

It was Marchibroda's bad fortune to have to play three top teams—Oakland, Los Angeles and Buffalo—at the outset in this, his first year, and Irsay once more was being asked to be patient as the Colts lost four of their first five games.

Ironically, Marchibroda began his climb and started the decline of another former Redskin assistant, Charley Winner, when the Colts exploded for a 45-28 embarrassment of Joe Namath and his New York Jets in Shea Stadium.

**Trouncing of Dolphins**

If there was not a doubting Thomas in Baltimore, there were few others who believed there would be steadily upward mobility until the Colts certified themselves Sunday with a 33-17 trouncing of the Dolphins in Miami.

The Colts have averaged 38.2 points over a five-game winning streak in the process and proved how superior they were to the Jets by repeating the victory over them by a bigger margin, 52-19.

Baltimore is suddenly in high society, its 6-4 record matching those of the Redskins, Buffalo and Detroit.

The Redskins are said to be battling the odds against making the playoffs. The Colts' chances look brighter because the Dolphins have lost quarterback Bob Griese for the season. Miami has a one-game lead in the AFC East at 7-3.

### *WHA Results*

Wednesday's Games

Denver 3, Cleveland 0 (Delorme, Bochon, Sherris).

Winnipeg 11, Cincinnati 3 (Hedberg 3, Lesuk 2, Miller 2, Ford, Sullivan, Hull, Nilsson; G. Sobchuk, Larose, Lucas).

### NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Houston 97, Washington 85 (Tomjanovich 22, Kunnert 17; Chenier 28, Hayes 18).

Detroit 130, K.C. 104 (H. Porter 32, Lanier 19; Wedman 21, Archibald 20).

Seattle 110, Boston 109 (Brown 30, Watts 16; White 28, Havlicek 23).

Phoenix 107, Buffalo 106 (Shumate 25, Adams 20; McAdoo 36, Smith 18).

Atlanta 112, New Orleans 108 (Henderson 33, Drew, Jones 16; Nelson 22, Bibby 17).

Portland 118, L.A. 101 (Wicks 28, Petrie 28, Jabbar 48, Goodrich 17).

### ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

St. Louis 88, Indiana 94 (Lucas 25, Lewis, Chaney 19; Knight 20, Keller 18).

Kentucky 115, Denver 107 (Gilmore 33, Averitt 18; Thompson 31, Issel 24).

San Antonio 141, Virginia 122 (Gervin 33, Silas 26; Burden 36, Wise 22).

### NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

Pittsburgh 5, Detroit 2 (Larouche, Owchar, Schock, Hadfield, Kelley; Grant, Lochead).

Boston 6, Rangers 4 (Ratelle, Gibson, Orr, Savard, Bucyk, Schmautz; Hickey, Stemkowski, Middleton, Colins).

Islanders 9, Minnesota 1 (Harris 2, Nystrom, Stewart, Gillies, Drouin, J. Potvin, Parise, Trottier; Plesch).

K.C. 2, St. Louis 3 (Gilbert, Nolet, Patement; Unger 3).

Toronto 4, Chicago 4 (Sittler 2, Weir, Turnbull; Hull, Koroll, Martin, Marks).

California 2, Vancouver 1 (Merrick, Narak; Lever).

Philadelphia 7, Atlanta 3 (Leach 3, MacLeish 2, Kelly, Kindrachuk, Saleski; St. Sauveur, Romanchych, Lyniak).

Washington 7, L.A. 2 (White 2, Gilbertson, Clement, Joly, Pyatt, Lalonde; St. Marseille, Dionne).

# *Role for China's Hoop Team Snags Asia's Olympic Plans*

BANGKOK, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Asia will not be represented in the basketball competition at the Olympic Games in Montreal in July unless the question of China's membership of the International Olympic Committee is settled immediately, William Jones, secretary-general of the International Amateur Basketball Federation, said here today.

Jones also conveyed this message by cable to the president of the IOC, Lord Killanin, who is to discuss the question of IOC membership with Chinese officials in Peking next month.

China's victory here last night in the final of the Asian basketball championship has left the FIBA in a quandary as to who will represent Asia at the Olympics.

Jones suggested that Japan, as runnerup, should go to Montreal if China failed to gain admission to the IOC. But Pakistan and Sri Lanka have vehemently opposed this move, saying that Asia should boycott the Olympics if China does not take part.

**Asian Games Seek Host**

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The 1978 Asian Games are still in doubt because no country has yet offered to stage them, Malik Khalid, president of the Asian Games Federation, said here today.

Singapore and Pakistan had each agreed to host the Games but later backed out because of the financial burden.

Pakistan has summoned a meeting of the 16-nation federation in Lahore Dec. 7 and 8 to try to arrange a venue.

"It does not look very promising at the moment. No country has volunteered and this could spell the end of the Games," Khalid said.

Iran, which held the Games last year at Tehran, may reluctantly agree to play hosts again rather than see the Games abandoned, sport officials here believe.

# Individual Pro Football Statistics

(Not including Thursday's Games.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Rushing

| | Att | Yds | Avg | TD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| man, Minnesota | 214 | 820 | 3.8 | 9 |
| itcheson, L.A. | 163 | 722 | 4.4 | 2 |
| St. L. | 188 | 723 | 3.8 | 3 |
| pton, Atlanta | 172 | 714 | 4.2 | 3 |
| Theisman, Washington | 177 | 707 | 4.0 | 4 |
| ralt, St. L. | 154 | 695 | 5.0 | 7 |
| bouse, Dallas | 154 | 642 | 4.2 | 1 |
| ehan, N.O. | 140 | 569 | 4.1 | 2 |
| or, Detroit | 155 | 528 | 3.4 | 3 |
| ey, Detroit | 105 | 466 | 4.4 | 1 |

Passing (100 attempts)

| | Att | Com | Pct | Yds | TD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| renton, Minnesota | 296 | 183 | 61.5 | 2064 | 19 |
| son, Detroit | 109 | 65 | 59.6 | 828 | 5 |
| beach, Dallas | 286 | 150 | 56.4 | 2032 | 14 |
| s, L.A. | 241 | 134 | 55.6 | 1874 | 11 |
| St. L. | 289 | 144 | 53.5 | 1812 | 14 |
| iel, Philadelphia | 289 | 144 | 53.5 | 1576 | 13 |
| d, S.F. | 157 | 90 | 57.3 | 1078 | 8 |
| rier, S.F. | 129 | 63 | 48.8 | 760 | 5 |
| ier, Washington | 255 | 128 | 49.8 | 1752 | 16 |

Receiving

| | No | Yds | Avg | TD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| man, Minnesota | 50 | 444 | 8.9 | 5 |
| te, G.B. | 42 | 612 | 14.6 | 0 |
| or, Washington | 41 | 568 | 13.8 | 6 |
| Gray, St. L. | 48 | 783 | 16.6 | 9 |
| naro, Minnesota | 29 | 337 | 5.6 | 3 |
| g, Philadelphia | 37 | 491 | 13.3 | 2 |
| Pearson, Dallas | 36 | 684 | 18.4 | 7 |
| tle, N.Y. | 36 | 503 | 14.0 | 2 |
| alf, St. L. | 36 | 280 | 7.8 | 0 |
| am, Minnesota | 35 | 583 | 16.6 | 5 |

Scoring

| | TD | PAT | FG | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| man, Minnesota | 14 | 0 | 0 | 84 |
| ch, Dallas | 0 | 26 | 19 | 83 |
| ken, St. L. | 0 | 28 | 15 | 73 |
| psey, L.A. | 0 | 27 | 15 | 72 |
| Minnesota | 9 | 34 | 10 | 64 |
| dmann, Philadelphia | 0 | 15 | 15 | 60 |
| rley, Washington | 0 | 28 | 10 | 58 |

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Rushing

| | Att | Yds | Avg | TD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Simpson, Buffalo | 285 | 1294 | 5.5 | 12 |
| Harris, Pittsburgh | 182 | 838 | 4.6 | 6 |
| Mitchell, Baltimore | 178 | 711 | 4.0 | 7 |
| Pruitt, Cleveland | 139 | 654 | 4.7 | 3 |
| Riggins, N.Y. | 136 | 647 | 4.8 | 4 |
| Morris, Miami | 158 | 619 | 4.0 | 3 |
| Cunningham, N.E. | 148 | 578 | 3.9 | 6 |
| Hardeman, Houston | 126 | 536 | 4.3 | 3 |
| Coleman, Houston | 110 | 533 | 4.8 | 3 |
| Nottingham, Miami | 122 | 520 | 4.3 | 11 |

Passing (100 attempts)

| | Att | Com | Pct | Yds | TD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ferguson, Buffalo | 256 | 122 | 54.2 | 1872 | 22 |
| Anderson, Cincinnati | 287 | 171 | 59.6 | 2494 | 16 |
| Bradshaw, Pittsburgh | 206 | 129 | 62.6 | 1833 | 13 |
| Jones, Baltimore | 244 | 140 | 57.4 | 1835 | 16 |
| Griese, Miami | 191 | 118 | 61.8 | 1663 | 14 |
| Livingston, K.C. | 176 | 88 | 50.0 | 1246 | 8 |
| Grogan, N.E. | 147 | 76 | 51.7 | 1043 | 7 |
| Ramsey, Denver | 154 | 88 | 57.1 | 1035 | 7 |
| Pastorini, Houston | 221 | 114 | 51.6 | 1445 | 9 |

Receiving

| | No | Yds | Avg | TD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mitchell, Baltimore | 48 | 422 | 8.8 | 4 |
| Branch, Oakland | 40 | 667 | 16.7 | 5 |
| Chandler, Buffalo | 40 | 599 | 15.0 | 5 |
| Curran, S.D. | 38 | 463 | 12.2 | 6 |
| Caster, N.Y. | 36 | 686 | 19.6 | 4 |
| Swann, Pittsburgh | 36 | 623 | 17.3 | 8 |
| Rucker, Cleveland | 35 | 439 | 12.5 | 1 |
| Rosa, Cleveland | 35 | 403 | 11.5 | 3 |
| Curtis, Cincinnati | 33 | 723 | 21.9 | 5 |
| Burrough, Houston | 33 | 664 | 20.1 | 4 |

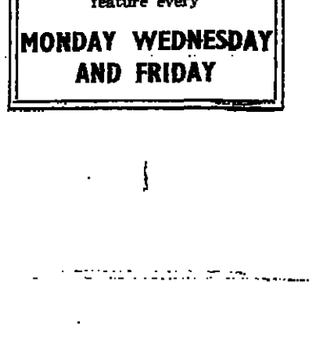
Scoring

| | TD | PAT | FG | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Simpson, Buffalo | 17 | 0 | 0 | 102 |
| Stenerud, K.C. | 0 | 22 | 18 | 76 |
| Gerela, Pittsburgh | 0 | 33 | 13 | 72 |
| Banaszak, Oakland | 11 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| Norringham, Miami | 11 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| McCauley, Baltimore | 11 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| Mitchell, Baltimore | 11 | 0 | 0 | 66 |


PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATRES - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

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**Art Buchwald**

# A Tennis Love Story

WASHINGTON.—This is a tennis love story. I wouldn't write about it, but it is typical of so many that I have heard lately.

Bob saw Patty for the first time at the Meadow Lane Racquet Club when she was sitting in a chair watching him play. Patty was wearing a one-piece Oleg Cassini white-on-white tennis dress with blue lace on her panties. Her rich blonde hair was tied back with a blue ribbon and she had blue tassels on the back of each tennis sock.


Buchwald

Bob sauntered up and said, "Care to hit a few?"

Patty lifted her sunglasses and her face reddened. "I'm not very good."

"Nonsense," Bob laughed, "you look like a natural." His strong arms lifted her out of her chair. "The thing you have to remember is to keep your eye on the ball and get your racquet back."

"I feel so silly," Patty said. "I'll never remember to do both things at the same time."

They started to rally. Patty missed 7 out of 10 balls.

* * *

"I'm sorry," Patty apologized.

Bob said, "You look so cute when you miss, it doesn't matter."

Every day they met on the court and Bob, with great patience, showed Patty the rudiments of the game.

Then one afternoon another couple asked them if they would like to play a game of mixed doubles.

"Oh, I couldn't," Patty said.

"Of course you can," Bob told her. "Come on, we'll beat their pants off."

Bob played his heart out and, while Patty didn't help much, they won two sets.

Bob threw his arms around Patty. "You darling wonderful girl."

"Oh, Bob," cried Patty "I never thought it would be like this."

"I love you," Bob said. "Will you marry me?"

"Yes, Bob, yes," Patty said as their lips met.

They would have probably remained there in that position except someone had reserved the court for 3 o'clock.

The next month they were married at the racquet club. Then they went off to John Gardiner's tennis camp for their honeymoon.

When they came back, Bob returned to his brokerage business, but Patty played tennis every day. Pretty soon she was as good if not better than Bob.

* * *

Then one Sunday, a year later, it happened. They were playing in a mixed doubles club tourney. Patty hit a ball into the net.

Bob said bitterly, "Don't hold your racquet down, stupid."

"If you would stop coaching, idiot," Patty shouted at him, "I could see where to hit the ball."

"How can I when you won't even run for a drop shot?"

"Look who's giving lessons," Patty yelled. "Why don't you work on your net game?"

Bob threw his racquet down in disgust and walked off the court.

It went on like this for months. Then rumors started flying. Bob was sneaking off to volley with a Virginia Slims cigarette girl at the McLean Indoor Tennis Courts. Patty took to secretly lobbing in the morning and picking up any strange man to play with her.

It came as no surprise when Patty finally flew off to Wimbledon to get a divorce.

She charged Bob with incompatibility.

He charged her with foot-faulting.

He also said she always called his baseline shots out.

She said he never gave her enough money for new tennis balls.

He said she squandered the household money on gut instead of nylon tennis strings.

The judge decided there were enough grounds for a divorce. He awarded Patty the Gucci tennis bag, but gave Bob visiting rights to see his trophies.

Bob and Patty rarely see each other any more, but when they do they walk on opposite sides of the net.

The members of the racquet club are split down the middle on the breakup. The wives think Patty was to blame for never developing a spin on her serve. But the husbands all say, "Bob was at fault. He shouldn't have encouraged Patty to play tennis in the first place."

## *Cavemen Played Music, Soviet Paper Reports*

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Soviet archaeologists have unearthed evidence that cavemen played music, the newspaper Sovietskaya Rossiya reported yesterday.

The paper said that a prehistoric six-piece ensemble made from mammoth bones and painted in red ochre had been found near Chernigov in the northern Ukraine.

*English poet Michael Horovitz, who is orchestrating a jam session of words and music to celebrate the 10th anniversary of New Departures—six years late.*



# A 'Subversive' Poet in Search of Gigs

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 27 (IHT).—A book and two shows this week will revive for a moment the communal, populist, lyric spirit that, 10 years ago, altered for a generation the conventional British attitude to poetry.

It was in 1965 that, in one of the key cultural events of the decade, a galaxy of *international poets—Allen Ginsberg*, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Gregory Corso and Ernst Jandl among them—gathered in London to perform their poetry at Albert Hall before an enthusiastic audience of around 5,000. In the title of a documentary film on the occasion, it was "Wholly Communion" with the poets and their audience responding to each other in a way that was new or, at least, long forgotten, reviving the old oral traditions of *poet-storytellers*.

Tomorrow and Saturday, the Hampstead pub The Three Horseshoes, on Heath Street, will be taken over by Live New Departures, poets and musicians who are celebrating the publication of the latest issue of the magazine New Departures, which turns out to be a fat, 194-page glossy paperback crammed with poems and drawings.

The man responsible for all three events is a somewhat reluctant ringmaster, Michael Horovitz, writer and, perhaps more important, propagandist for poetry as a lively public art.

### Band of Poets

The pub performances will feature a band of poets in a jam session of words and music. Horovitz himself favors the kazoo, but there will also be Jeff Nuttall, poet, playwright and critic, on cornet, Heathcote Williams, probably the best of the younger English playwrights, on drums, and, playing various instruments, Pete Brown, who, besides writing poetry, has led his own rock groups and been lyricist for The Cream and bass guitarist Jack Bruce.

It is easy to fall into apocalyptic rhetoric (or, even, rage if you're a member of the British literary establishment) when discussing Horovitz. Ginsberg defined him as "Cockney, Albionic, New Jerusalem, Jazz Generation, Sensitive Bard," which is right in spirit if wrong in detail. He was born in Frankfurt, of Hungarian Jewish parents, and arrived in London in 1937 at the age of 2, the youngest of 10 children.

His poetic stance, and life style, owes much to that isolated visionary William Blake, just as the comparable generation of American poets look to Walt Whitman. Four years ago he and his poet-wife Frances moved from London to a small cottage, converted from a chapel, in a green Gloucestershire valley just before the birth of their son, Adam Albion. "A city is no place to bring up a child," he says. "I'm writing marvelous nature poetry now."

Since graduating from Oxford University with a degree in English, Horovitz has somehow managed to make a living as a poet by his readings. He brought out the first issue of New Departures 16 years ago and has given nearly 2,000 live shows since then. He has made five tours of America and hopes to return there in mid-February "if I can afford it. At the moment I've readings in Canada and at UCLA but I'm looking for more gigs."

The latest issue of the magazine was to have marked its 10th anniversary but various delays—manuscripts mislaid, artwork that went astray, a complete file of photographs of contributors that was lost, a publisher who went out of business—has meant that it has arrived six years late.

"But it's a cornucopia, every rift loaded with ore," Horovitz says in his best salesman's manner, now that he is trying to persuade bookshops to stock it.

It is packed with work by more than 50 poets, writers and artists, including Samuel Beckett, Ted Hughes, William Burroughs, David Hockney, R.D. Laing and Richard Hamilton. But it also includes the work of lesser known but rewarding poets such as Lyn Lifshin. The time lag in publication has turned it into a memorial for some talents: cartoonist Mal Dean, dead from cancer at 32, Mark Hyatt, a wild English poet, also 32 when he killed himself, and Stevie Smith, 69, when she died four years ago, who was one of the great successes of the Albert Hall meeting when, slightly off-key, she sang her tart verses.

### A Tolerance

It is easy to see why many literary pundits dislike New Departures, even if they succumb to Horovitz's own slightly lugubrious stoned charm. He has an openness and a tolerance towards the work of others, a refusal to make final judgments. "One value of nonbureaucratic readings and demonstrations organized by poets is that they can instantly cut across and dispel parochial, trade-oriented infighting and survival neuroses," he says.

Six years ago, his Penguin anthology "Children of Albion," featuring the work of his friends and poets he admires, was assailed as "an abandonment of literature." Certainly, his attempts to make poetry easily accessible still meet with opposition from mandarin litterateurs who find him . . . so vulgar.

It is a battle he regards as increasingly unimportant. "Younger people get their poetry by ear and regard it as just as valid as any other method," he says. "I want to forget politics and remember poetics. Let's just respond to others' creativity and imagination. Poetry is always going to be subversive in some sense. Poetry *should* change people."

# PEOPLE: *French Academy Member Resigns in Protest*

The Belgian-born novelist and playwright Félicien Marceau became a member of the Académie Française Thursday and poet Pierre Emmanuel promptly resigned in protest. Marceau, 62, whose real name is Louis Carette, was elected as one of the "40 immortals" by a vote of 15 to 13. He fills the seat vacated by the death of dramatist Marcel Achard. Emmanuel, 59, whose real name is Noël Mathieu, became the first to quit the academy since the current bylaws were drawn up in June, 1816. The academy was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635. In his statement, the Catholic poet alluded to Marceau's World War II record. After the war, Marceau was tried in Belgium on charges of collaboration with the Nazis. He worked for Belgian radio stations during World War II, leaving for France in the 1940s. He became a French citizen. Said Emmanuel: "Mr. Marceau is a good writer. If the Académie Française were a club and he were admitted by the majority of its members, I would go along with their choice. But the Academy is not a club. It is one of the oldest and most prestigious French institutions . . . (were I to accept his membership) I would regard myself as unfaithful to the human world of honor and to the memory of those who for love of it and its truth died in Hitler's Europe."

* * *

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda Wednesday bestowed posthumously his country's highest award on U.S. civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King jr. His widow, Coretta King, was in Lusaka to accept the medal of the Order of Grand Champion of Freedom. Three of the Kings' children were also on hand at the ceremony. Another reason for their visit: The U.S. Information Service has opened a *Martin Luther King library* in its new cultural center in Lusaka.

* * *

Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has been voted this year's public doublespeak award by the National Council of Teachers of the English Language. He got the award for his response to an interviewer who asked him to comment on Israeli charges that he wants to destroy Israel. "They are wrong," Arafat said. "We do not want to destroy any people. It is precisely because we have been advocating co-existence that we have shed so much blood." The first runner-up was the Illinois Board of High Education which came up with this statement: "The purpose of this project is to develop the capability for institutions of higher learning and community agencies and organization to coalesce for the development of community services and create a model for the coordination of such services that would maximize the available resources from a number of institutions and provide communication and priority needs and the response of the educational needs of a given community."

* * *

Daniel and Philip Berrigan and about a dozen other demonstrators were arrested Wednesday when they began to dig "graves" in the White House lawn. The Berrigans, former Roman Catholic priests, and others paraded up and down the White House driveway waving banners and wearing costumes. "Disarm or dig graves," the protesters shouted. "That's our only option. We'll all be killed by nuclear weapons." On Tuesday, Philip Berrigan and two others were arrested outside the British Embassy in Washington when they sprayed the words "Disarm or Dig Graves" in red paint on a sidewalk and at the base of a statue of Winston Churchill. Charges of destroying property were dropped because the British ambassador refused to waive immunity to permit the embassy guard to testify.

* * *

Daniel Moynihan denied again on Wednesday a news story that he plans to quit his post as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations to run for U.S. senator in New York. A spokesman quoted Moynihan as saying that "not just part but every single substantial statement" of the story was untrue.

* * *

Zorro is alive and well in Auburn, Calif. And so is his master Mark Cooper, 26. The story started Sunday when Cooper fell 35 feet down a ravine while on a backpacking trip in the Sierra foothills. He broke his pelvis. Zorro, his German shepherd, pulled him out of a whirlpool, "licking my face and whining and barking." The dog slept on top of his master, keeping him warm that night while one of Cooper's backpacking companions hiked out to get help. It was not until Tuesday that Cooper was lifted out by a helicopter air ambulance. Zorro followed a ground rescue team but when the jeep broke down, the dog wandered away. Said Cooper: "My dog saved my life and evidently the sheriff's office didn't care enough and left him stranded up there." Said the sheriff's office: "It was not a matter of deserting the dog. The dog deserted us." Zorro eventually turned up at the camp where Cooper had left equipment and was taken home to Cooper by a sheriff's deputy.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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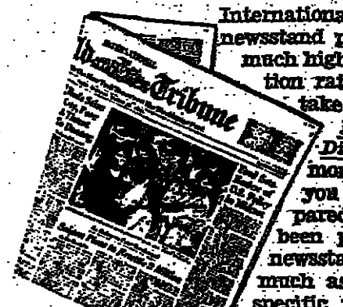
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